

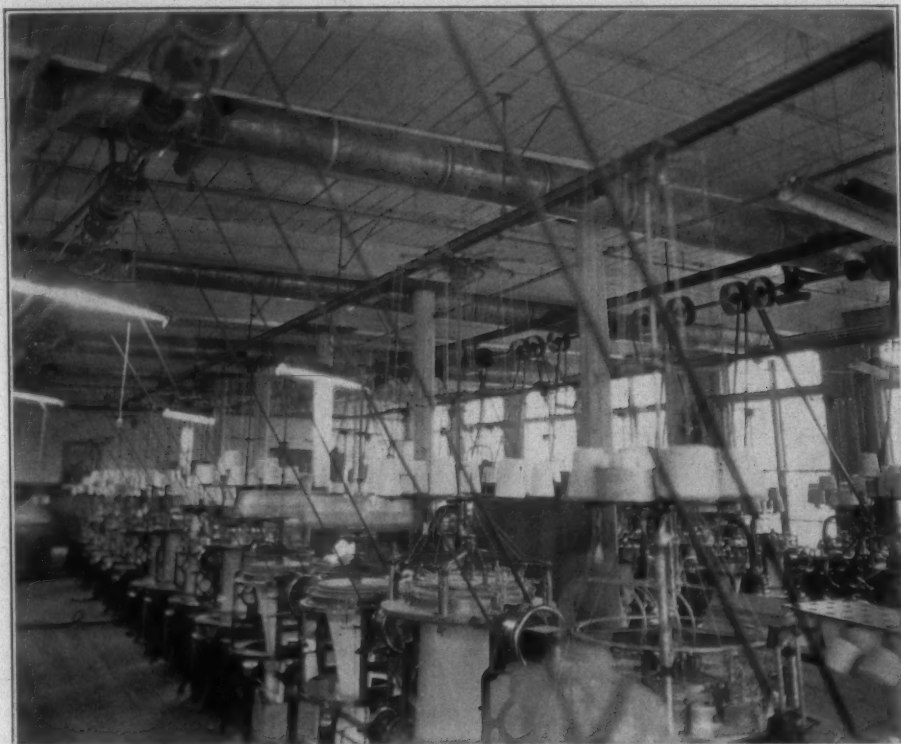
Monthly Knitting Number
SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 9, 1932

No. 15

Solving a Difficult Humidifying Problem



The Bahnson Company Engineers met and solved a difficult humidifying problem which required careful distribution of humidity in a large knitting room.

The above illustration shows the trunking system which was employed.

The distribution of moisture is so thorough that the desired humidity is obtained without interfering in any way with the knitting machines, belting or the shafting.

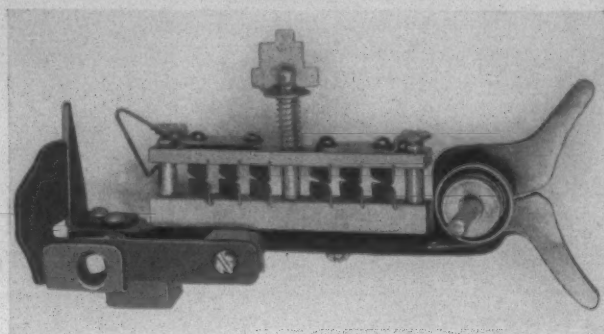
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"Budgeting the Balance"

ONE of the most widely discussed topics of the day concerns the efforts of Congress to balance the national budget. Like many of other readers, we feel that Congress should have first reduced governmental expenses before attempting to raise sufficient revenue to cover expenses. One of the most common sense articles, setting forth the idea of expenses being brought down before the budget is balanced, has been prepared by the Wonalancet Company, of Boston, Mass., cotton carders and combers and foreign cotton and cotton waste merchants. By special permission of this company, we are publishing herewith a pamphlet, "Budgeting the Balance," which was issued by the Wonalancet Company.—Editor.

In all this talk about balancing the budget of the Federal Government both legislative and executive officials appear to have wholly overlooked the essential point—that of *budgeting* the balance.

The nation expects Congress to so apportion the income of the Federal Government as it stands that such income will cover the budget.

Obviously, this will require trimming the budget—more axe and less tax.

Equally as patent is the fact that Congress has not and appears to have little intention of changing the budget. It has been up to this writing wholly concerned with changing taxes.

Under the smoke-screen created by prospective increases in income taxes, postal rates, and the tariff, the vital issue has been lost to sight. And business may rest assured that in an election year this issue will not be revealed.

The issue of the day is that of budgeting the balance, and *not* that of balancing the budget.

If business exemplifying both capital and labor will concentrate upon this issue, it can be readily shown that in point of fact the so-called deficit does not or need not exist at all; that in point of fact our national income for the fiscal year of 1932-1933 will be sufficient to cover the outgo.

This statement, as astounding as it may appear to be, can be amply justified, and the facts will supply those interested in sound business in government with the means of insisting that Congress budget the income balance in a business-like manner.

It is only necessary to see clearly the issue involved. That issue is not, despite political and editorial comment, one of balancing the budget through tax increase—it is one of budgeting the balance through expense reduction. This expense reduction is not only possible but entirely practical.

How practical can be seen by a simple analogy. The average individual and the average corporation, for ex-

ample, will have two types of expenditures, (a) payment of debt and interest and (2) current operating expenses. Exactly the same is true of the Federal Government.

The President has already recommended that payments on the principal of the public debt be foregone this year. In other words, the anticipated deficit does not include amounts due on debt retirement, but merely represents current operating expenses.

The current operating expenses of a corporation are divided into two parts—direct expenses of present operation, and, expense for improvement in buildings, equipment, and personnel welfare. The Government expense is exactly the same. Its direct operating expense is designed to pay the cost of protection of its citizens through an adequate Army and Navy, and the cost of regulating the conduct of its citizens through departments of State, Treasury, and Justice. In addition, it undertakes expense for improvement.

In a well-managed corporation, the first endeavor is to cover direct operating expenses; if thereafter funds are available for improvement of equipment and personnel, they may be spent. But certainly no firm in its right senses will deliberately increase expenditures for what are in effect luxuries in the fact of a deficit.

Yet, that is precisely what the Federal Government proposes in the budget for the fiscal year 1932-1933.

Hence the concern of Congress over balancing the budget; the increased expenditures are making necessary increased taxes. Inasmuch as these increases are practically all for what may be properly termed luxury items, i.e., items not essential to protective and regulative activities of the government, it seems good business to ask whether or not the nation can afford non-essentials.

If these non-essentials to the nation (whatever they may be to the political fortunes of our lawmakers) are curtailed rather than increased, income will balance outgo. It is only necessary to see clearly that the Government is primarily a protective and regulatory activity of the nation, and secondarily a promotional activity. In other words, the Government is designed to protect what we now have, not to promote what its citizens would like to have. If this is seen, the new budget can be reduced sufficiently to meet income.

In furtherance of this matter we present below an imaginary report of the minority stockholders' committee of the national government, i.e., the taxpayers' committee as contrasted with the tax beneficiaries whose views are already well aired in the press.

"MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS' REPORT"

Gentlemen:

Your committee has examined the affairs of your company (known as the U. S. Federal Government), and
(Continued on Page 10)

Production and Importations of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Machinery

THE following extracts are from a report compiled by George W. Taylor, of the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania:

There were new full-fashioned knitting machines installed in 1931, although naturally such installations were a relatively small percentage of those made in more prosperous years. The newly installed machine sections of 1931 represented but slightly more than 16 per cent of the total sections constructed in 1929. Even though activity in 1931 was limited in the installation of new machines, it is important to analyze the type of equipment installed in that year in order to note any tendencies toward particular gauges and number of sections per machine.

It must be recognized that, while 1931 did not encourage the installation of new machines, conditions of that led to a fundamental change in the nature of the older equipment of the industry. Lace and mesh tackle installed generally on a great portion of the total number of machines have actually resulted in a marked change in the machinery situation. It is hoped that information relative to the actual extent of lace and mesh tackle installation may be made available in the near future.

In addition to the installation of some new machines and of a considerable number of lace tackle on older machines, it seems to be of some interest to note that during 1931 a small number of single unit machines were installed in manufacturing plants.

FULL-FASHIONED KNITTING MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS IN 1931

The 449 new full-fashioned knitting machines that entered the industry during 1931 did not represent a large increase in the total machine equipment of the industry, which on March 1, 1932, included approximately 15,000 machines. Reports from each machinery company show that from 1902 to 1931, inclusive, 16,985 machines were placed in manufacturing establishments in the United States. Of this number, 14,965 were still in place on March 1, 1932, according to the census recently made by the Industrial Research Department.

While 1931 installations of new machines were not large, as compared with the few preceding years, they were significant because of their nature in two respects. They were largely 45-gauge type machines, and they indicate an increasing use of the 20-section machine. Of the total number of new 1931 machines, over 66 per cent were of 45-gauge types, while nearly 55 per cent were 20-section machines. Of the new leggers, 339 machines, 62.5 per cent were composed of 20 sections per machine. Of the 110 newly installed footers, 30.9 per cent were 20-section machines, while 45.5 per cent were 24-section types.

For the first time in many years, in 1931 not a single 39-gauge machine was placed in operation in the United States. While this gauge has been declining steadily in new construction, not until 1931 was it completely eliminated. During the same year, the combined installations of 42- and 45-gauge equipment accounted for 84.0 per cent of the new machines.

TRENDS IN GAUGE OF YEARLY MACHINE INSTALLATIONS

The yearly installations of new equipment in the fashioned hosiery industry have, since 1919, been subject to

marked changes in the relative importance of various gauges. The gauge trend from 1902 to 1930, inclusive, has been explained and charted in Hosiery Release No. 1 of the Industrial Research Department. This information was made available on March 11, 1931.

The 1931 installations by gauge continue the previously discussed gauge trends. As a percentage of yearly construction, the 42-gauge machine decreased from almost 80 per cent in 1926 to somewhat less than 18 per cent in 1931. The decline has continued through these years at a virtually unchecked rate.

In 1930, the 45-gauge machine represented a slightly lower percentage of yearly construction than in 1929. This check in the increasing importance of 45-gauge machines came after four years of constantly increasing percentages. However, the trend to 45-gauge machines became more pronounced in 1931 installations when approximately two-thirds of the new machines were of this gauge as compared to about one-half in each of the two preceding years.

Since first appearing in machine installations in 1924, the 48-gauge machine has never represented much more than 10 per cent of yearly construction. After three years of negligible importance in yearly installations, the 48-gauge machine accounted for more than 10 per cent of the new 1928 machines. Its percentage decreased in 1929, improved in 1930, and in 1931 represented slightly more than 9 per cent of the installations. As yet, there has appeared no marked tendency for the 48-gauge machine to increase in importance in yearly output of machine equipment. It has been produced in relatively small quantities for eight years. The output of 51-gauge machines first appears on the yearly installation chart in 1926. Since then, their yearly production has been a small percentage of the total, and the 6.2 per cent of new equipment which they represented in 1931 was the high-water mark of their relative importance.

In short, the year of 1931 experienced increasing installations of 45- and 50-gauge machines, with a marked decreasing importance evident in 42-gauge construction and a slight decline in relative installations of 48-gauge machines.

During the past year, there appeared to develop a general decreased significance of the gauge factor in full-fashioned hosiery specifications. Perhaps the mesh vogue aggravated this situation. However, experience is proving that present equipment is much more adaptable for knitting various weights of silk than had previously been contemplated. The 42-gauge machine has, in a number of instances, produced a very satisfactory 2-thread stocking, while service weight hosiery produced on 45-gauge machines has been a desirable fabric. It is possible that the gauge factor may continue to decrease as an important hosiery specification if the art of knitting continues to develop as in the past year.

It is significant that the 18-section footer was not generally installed during the period in question. While the 20-section footer has, within recent years, lost certain of its importance to the longer machines, it remained a substantial percentage of yearly increment from 1925 to 1931. Within the last four years, the 24-section machine has become an important type of equipment among the

new footing machines—for the past three years, it has represented the most important type of footing machine installation. The 28-section footer has for the past three years accounted for approximately 20 per cent of the new footing machines.

New installations of footing machines seem to have been subject to no marked changes during the past three years with regard to sections per machine. The relative percentages of 20-, 24- and 28-section machines installed have varied but slightly during that period.

A general stability in demand for sections per legging machine is not evident as is the case with footers. In general, the demand for 20-section leggers appears to be assuming a position of greater importance. For the past two years, the 24-section legger has decreased as a percentage of yearly installations, while the 20-section type of legger has been increasing in importance. However, it must be remembered that the combined installations of equipment during 1930 and 1931 were considerably less than the new machines of 1929 alone.

SUMMARY

1. The present release is one in a series of full-fashioned knitting machine installation studies that have been made possible by the unanimous co-operation of each machinery producer and importer.

2. Full-fashioned hosiery equipment installations by machine sections were, in 1931, but slightly more than 16 per cent of the total sections constructed in 1929, the year of greatest equipment expansion in this industry.

3. During 1931, 449 new full-fashioned knitting machines entered the industry. This was a relatively small increase to total equipment. On March 1, 1932, there were 14,965 fashioned knitting machines in place at the hosiery mills, according to a recent survey made by the Industrial Research Department.

4. The 1931 installations were largely of 45-gauge type machines.

5. The footing machines, newly constructed in 1931, were principally composed of 24, 20 and 28 sections per machine, their importance being in the order named. However, the 20-section legger accounted for almost two-thirds of 1931 legger installations while the 24-section legger represented about one-third of the total.

6. The data relative to the gauge classification of 1931 installations show a continuation of the trend to 45-gauge machines and a continued decrease in the importance of installations of 42-gauge equipment. Machines of 48-gauge types have shown no marked tendency to vary much above or below 10 per cent of yearly increments, but 51-gauge installations increased to 6.2 per cent of the 1931 equipment.

7. Trends in sections per footing machine show very little change in the past three years. The 24-section footer seems to have remained at about 45 per cent of new installations, the 20-section machine has accounted for about 30 per cent while 28-section types have varied little from 20 per cent of new installations.

8. The number of sections per legger demanded in recent years has shown a tendency to change. For two years, the 20-section legger has increased and the 24-section legger has decreased in relative importance in yearly installation.

Textile Activity Drops to New Low Depths

The textile industry is now passing through one of the duldest periods of its recent history, says the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Furthermore, new low points for the depression are expected between now and July. It is

believed, however, that a renewed demand for textiles will begin to make itself felt around August due to the fact that consumer shortage created by curtailed buying during the present period will have to be satisfied.

The current curtailment in textile activity has been more or less expected in the trade. The year 1931 was comparatively much better in textiles than it was in general business. The year 1932, therefore, under the two-year cycle in textile activity, is indicated as a relatively low year and so it has started out to be.

Commenting upon conditions in the rayon market, the publication states that "during the month (May), rayon production schedules were further reduced to an estimated level of 50 per cent of capacity. The effort to balance production against sales thus continued, although it is probable that stocks have shown some increase since the first of the year. Sales in May were very quiet in the rayon field, but this situation is the same with all of the other textile fibers.

"From about the middle of May, occasional reports of weakness in rayon price had been seeping through the market. It was reported that certain knitters were selling 150 denier circular underwear cloth at 75 cents per pound, the same as the list price of the yarn alone. It was apparent either that some rayon producer or producers had weakened and were chiselling prices, or, as is more probable, that the underwear knitters were playing a bold stroke and were banking on beating down the price of the yarn later, being covered by the guarantees in the interim. Either of these reasons or methods for the low price of underwear cloth were underhand and were defeating the efforts of those in the industry who were trying to take a constructive course. "The situation finally came to a head on May 27th, when a cut in prices was announced by one company. The 150 denier rayon was reduced from 75 cents to 65 cents per pound and there were slightly greater percentage reductions in the finer size yarns. To the date of this writing, no list prices have been published. From one point of view, there is little to be gained by setting up a list-price target at which the indiscriminate would be allowed to take potshots ad lib.

April silk deliveries to American mills amounted to 35,779 bales, the smallest total since June, 1930, and the smallest April figure since 1924. It is estimated that the Spring cocoon production this year is smaller than last year by 5 to 15 per cent, although these reports of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture are notoriously optimistic. The cocoon selling season opened the last of May and early prices were on a basis of 20 kake. As the volume marketing of the cocoons is done during June, and as the sales move northward, we should expect to see this price of 20 kake broken. The poor financial condition of the filatures will not allow spirited bidding for the cocoons and unless government credits of one sort or another are extended to these interests, the whole Japanese silk industry may be affected very adversely.

Wool consumption for April totalled 19,954,006 pounds grease equivalent, as compared with 29,384,127 pounds in March and 47,709,971 pounds in April, 1931. With the exception of the December, 1919, figure, this total for April, 1932, is the lowest ever reported since the series began in 1918. We should expect to see wool consumption remain at or near this low cyclical level during May and June.

April cotton consumption totalled 376,280 bales, the lowest monthly consumption since August, 1930, and the lowest April consumption since 1911. The drop from the March, 1932, consumption of 488,655 bales was also severe."

Research---and Rhetoric

THE following is an editorial from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter which we feel will strike a responsive chord in the minds of many mill men.—Editor.

On a recent evening the U. S. Institute for Textile Research had a dinner in honor of its new president, F. P. Garvan. That was fair enough. Mr. Garvan is a good man—and the fact that he is neither a textile manufacturer nor textile merchant, nor textile financier is all right too—the U. S. Institute for Textile Research has a right to elect Mr. Garvan as president if they want to and he wants it. A man doesn't have to be a jockey to belong to the Jockey Club. It was a good meeting—and its collateral purpose was to aid the textile manufacturing industry—although there were only a few leaders of textile manufacturing there. Amongst those present were chemists and engineers and economists and college professors—all professional uplifters of the textile industry. There was a bold bald iteration and reiteration that the textile industry is decrepit, decadent and dead from the neck up—it is easy to say that—but not a single solitary suggestion of what actually might be done about it, except that "research" would do it.

Who is Maurice Holland?

At the dinner to Mr. Garvan, a Mr. Maurice Holland said: "The textile industry is 100 years behind the times. It reminds me of a 1932 automobile riding around on an 1890 chassis. The essential manufacturing processes have not been changed in 100 years, and the last page in textile invention was written in that era of vanishing American genius when Northrop's loom was developed in the late '90s. Only a boiler factory rivals a textile mill in developing fatigue factors to distress the overworked operatives. A curator of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art told me that it is impossible today to get a canvas for painting that is as good as those canvasses used by the artists of the 16th century, etc., etc."

Just as we have heard it 1,000 times before, not a new word, not a new thought—and not one definite helpful suggestion, except Mr. Holland's statement that "research" would do it and that "applied science" would save us.

Mr. Holland says that every time he thinks about textile manufacturing he is vexed and perplexed at the way the raw material is carded, roved, drawn, spun, spooled, wound, twisted, warped and woven, and that it is a "miracle" to him that there is anything left of the process but "dust and chaff." And instead of dust and chaff, we get, every year, hundreds of millions of dollars of added value in some of the finest yarns and fabrics ever anywhere or anyhow made out of cotton, wool, silk and rayon.

The business of this industry is to make textiles—that is all. We make the yarns and cloths and sell them to garment manufacturers and other industries. The buyers are satisfied, the industry has been generally successful—what more do we want? Perhaps the "curator of paintings in the Metropolitan Art Museum" was right when—and if—he said that Tintinnetto or Rembrandt or Donizetti used better canvas than we now make in our Southern cotton mills—but Tintinnetto and Rembrandt and Donizetti have been dead for 400 years. Perhaps we

don't need such good canvas today for painters who are not so good as those artists of 400 years ago, if either statement is true. Fifty years or so ago, the fishing boats out at Gloucester did not use cotton duck sails at all, they used raven's duck made of hemp, so porous that a 20-foot pole with a goatskin bucket attached always stood handy so that the sails could be wet down during light air to give them driving power. There certainly has been an improvement or an economy in cotton duck production in comparatively recent years that makes it possible for commercial vessels to use this cotton factory product. We are told that the Scotch fishing smacks still use this raven's duck, so it must be that the cotton goods industry of the United States is ahead of some other countries, at least in this respect.

In every old New England and Southern village there are preserved today the textile manufacturing implements and processes of 100 or 200 years ago—the hand cards, flax wheels and spinning wheels, the hand looms of the old industry. And in the same towns and villages are present-day examples of efficient textile manufacturing by the factory system. And there is no other industry in the world that shows greater progress or greater exemplification of actual applied—but practical—research. Benjamin Franklin with his kite, key and electrical experiments, to the great public utilities and hydro-electric power plants of 1932, have covered no more ground, made no greater progress in the 200 years of electric experiment, research and accomplishment, than has been made in textile manufacturing in the same time and in the same places. The first complete power-driven cotton mill in the world was set up in Waltham, Mass., in 1813—with power looms. Thirteen years before that one man or one woman ran one hand loom 10 picks a minute—today one weaver can tend up to 125 looms at 165 picks a minute—and keep it up all day, week in and week out. Per weaver's power and per weaver's production has increased 2,062 times. Perhaps there was no "research," no "applied science" in all that—but it made the industry great. Even these research fellows cannot turn water into wine.

Mr. Holland says that American inventive genius—so far as textiles are concerned—is played out, and that nothing great has been accomplished since Northrop brought out his loom in the late 90s. Northrop did a great job—made the loom more nearly automatic—he didn't change the picking motion, or the shedding motion—those primary properties of the loom antedate the automatic filling changing by centuries, perhaps. And since Northrop's great achievement we have had the introduction and accomplishments of one-process picking, high speed winding and warping, long draft spinning, higher speeds and greater production in all manufacturing processes—even the Northrop loom itself has been radically improved, the introduction of the machinery extension system of manufacturing, fast dyes, rayon, and scores of other improvements, inventions and perfections. The mill buildings themselves have been radically altered and bettered. Even an alleged engineer or research authority can see the great advance of the industry in even the last 20 years.

It may happen one of these days that there will be more radical and revolutionary changes in textile manufacturing processes than anything that has gone before—

but up to date the scientists and engineers and technical men have not done it.

The automotive industry and the other great scientific and industrial workers all either buy from or sell to the great textile industry. They know we are here—and if there is the great crying need for improving the old-established textile industry, why is it that some of the engineers and scientists and research men from these other fields of effort, do not branch off into textiles and gain great rewards? If textile manufacturing as an industry is "100 years behind the times," why don't some of these great researches come in and run away with the industry?

Mr. Holland isn't even original in his criticism. He says that "only a boiler factory competes with a textile mill in noise of operation." The noise of 100 or 1,000 looms would seem to be a little thing—a man who can vision the radical changing of the whole industry by "research" or "applied science" ought to be able at least to tell us right off the bat how to cure the noise of the loom picking motion. On the other hand, poets have sung of the whirl of the spindles and clatter of the looms—it is all in the point of view. If you like it, it is attractive—to the loom fixer on piece work the sound of his own section of high speed looms in operation probably sounds like easy money.

And in the same speech Mr. Holland talked of "over-worked mill operatives." That was enough—no one ever said that before. That is one thing that a research man has discovered for us. It reminds us of Albert Ainley's book on loom fixing which started off something like this: "Just because you see a loom fixer sitting on his bench seemingly doing nothing, don't think he is loafing, etc." So they do get a chance to sit down. And in Massachusetts we have a law providing for stools and chairs for the textile mill operatives—and there is \$18,000,000 in the savings banks of Lawrence, Mass., and \$18,000,000 in the savings banks of Lowell, Mass. In any event the mill operatives in these two towns have had time and energy to carry part of their wages to the savings institutions.

We have the idea that these hard headed, rule of the thumb, mill trained, non-technical mill men of the East and South—and Germany, France, England and Italy and all the other textile countries have done pretty well with the industry, fostering it, advancing it and improving it without much help from the scientific and professional research workers. All of the great technical and scientific schools know that we are here, all the great inventors and executives in other industries and professions are just as alive to the main chance as we are—if we are 100 years behind the times they would know it and they would grasp at it.

What does he mean, "the textile industry is 100 years behind the times?" We furnish the General Electric and all the other great electrical equipment concerns with insulating materials, for instance. And we purchase their latest electrical equipment. We sell millions of pounds of textile factory products to the Telephone Company and have installed hundreds of the telegraph typewriters. We furnish the yarns for the great tire companies and have helped to increase the life of automobiles tires from a scant 1,000 to a full 25,000 miles. We upholster the automobiles and wing the airships. We were first to adopt electric drives. We invented and first used improved water wheels and steam turbines. We adopted anti-friction bearings before any other user except automobiles. We were amongst the earliest to use stainless steel and monel metal in our dyeing and finishing ma-

chinery. The great chemical industries of Germany and of this country were built up on dyes and drugs for textile manufacturing. The textile industry is old, but it is active.

One of the best known participants at this dinner and meeting of the U. S. Institute for Textile Research was Dr. Charles H. Herty, an eminent chemist, a leader on research work and a past—or present—president of well-known technical societies. A newspaper story, appearing at the same time as the report of the dinner of the U. S. Institute for Textile Research, tells of one of the great research accomplishments in the production and manufacture of turpentine. It seems that a left-handed negro picked up a right-handed axe—whatever that may be—and gashed the pine trees with that instrument. And because of this left-handed performance Dr. Herty made a great discovery in the production of turpentine, which has been worth \$10,000,000 to the turpentine producers. This report was a serious publication of a research accomplishment. Incidentally, that is the way a lot of important progress comes about—by accident.

It is ridiculous to say that the textile industry is 100 years behind the times. Inferentially, at least, there must have been some time, some periods, when the textile industry was abreast of all other industries—even the leader, as we maintain. Go back 100 years and compare the textile industry of that day to the present state of manufacturing activities. Go back even 10 years and compare the industry of that day with present operations. Actually, it is the scientific training—rather than the practical mill training—that has fallen down. The industry has been open to all the technical schools, to the U. S. Government departments, including the Bureau of Standards. All of the great technicians of Germany, England, France, Italy, etc., have had textile manufacturing constantly in front of them. The opportunities for public service and for private gain have been offered constantly by this industry. We used to be told that the Germans with their technical schools and graduates were the great scientists—and they also are textile manufacturers. Where have all these research experts been hiding that the textile industry has not had the use of their abilities?

Mr. Holland in his criticism of the textile industry, in his statement that the industry is 100 years behind the times, says: "Raw materials travel miles and wear themselves out passing from one machine to another. If they could tell the story of the fatigue phenomena through which they have passed on the long road from the cotton bale to the finished fabric, it would make some of the present-day calamity-howlers sit up and take notice. It is a miracle to me that anything comes out of them but "chaff and dust." So Mr. Holland does see at least one miracle in the cotton manufacturing processes. Actually this process of drawing and drafting and doubling has been proven by a great deal more than a hundred years of theoretical and scientific experiment as well as by practice. Undoubtedly, thousands of men and hundreds of thousands of hours of experiment have worked for a perfection and improvement in this matter. There hasn't been any lack of effort or lack of research. These scientists, these technical men, have talked about the textile industry for years. If there is a real opportunity to do something about it, why don't we get some actual accomplishments from these critics?

Actually the practical manufacturers in textile work have built up a series of processes, equipment and methods—an industry which scientists and technicians may criticise but cannot greatly improve.

Plans for Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—Although a little more than four months must elapse before the Tenth Southern Textile Exposition opens its doors the uptown office in the Masonic Temple is a busy place these days. The officers are making preparations for what promises to be the most interesting show ever held in Textile Hall, William G. Sirrine, president and manager, said.

"As to the attendance, we are devoting great attention to securing the presence of as many executives, superintendents, master mechanics, department heads and operatives as possible from the Southern States. We are not soliciting the patronage of the general public, believing it to the best interests of exhibitors that the show be practically confined to persons who are interested in the cotton, silk, rayon and worsted mills, and dyeing, bleaching and finishing establishments. We have over seven hundred plants on our regular list to whom all our publicity is being sent.

"Our ticket system this year is more complete than ever before. Altogether we have had 83,500 tickets printed. Many of these will be delivered by direct mail to the recipients. 'Order tickets' will be sent out by exhibitors as usual.

"We also have in hand 7,000 very neatly printed 'courtesy tags' which will be distributed in advance to all Southern textile plants, one for each car which may be driven to Greenville during show week. We will know how many to send to each plant when we receive answers to questionnaires which we will send out next week. These courtesy tags will allow visitors to park their cars anywhere in Greenville during the week. A similar tag will be given to exhibitors and their representatives."

The program for show week thus far arranged is as follows:

Monday evening, October 17, at 10 o'clock, there will be an informal reception to exhibitors and the ladies who accompany them in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel. They will be received by a group of young married women and debutantes who are interested in Textile Hall.

October 19, meeting of the Textile Division of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, under the direction of the following committee: Henry M. Burke, chairman, manager Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., Wappinger Falls, N. Y.; Paul A. Merriam, vice-chairman, chief engineer, U. S. Finishing Co., Providence, R. I.; H. V. W. Scott, manager, Van Raalte Co., Paterson, N. J.; William L. Conrad, construction engineer, New York City; Clifford H. Ramsey, president, Morrison Machinery Co., Paterson, N. J.; Mark A. Goldrick, Jr., secretary, Engineer Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., Wappinger Falls, N. Y.; Reynolds Longfield, chief engineer, Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.; A. W. Benoit, engineer, Charles T. Main, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Albert Palmer, research engineer, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., and Harry D. Learnard, executive engineer, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Harry D. Learnard has been appointed to direct the meeting, and will be chairman ex-officio of a local committee which he has appointed, consisting of J. A. McPherson, J. B. Mayo and Earle Stall, of Greenville, and S. B. Earle, of Clemson College. There will be a business meeting at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Two subjects of general interest will be discussed by prominent engineers. A visit to some well known plant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and a speaker of national reputation at the dinner in the evening.

On Wednesday evening the Junior Charities of Greenville will give a ball in the Poinsett Hotel for the benefit of a well known charity. This will be in place of the Red Cross ball which has been arranged during each exposition for a number of years.

Friday, October 21, Autumn Convention of Southern Textile Association. Usual meetings will be held, and at midday a luncheon to which all members of the association are invited. In the evening at 10 o'clock there will be an informal dance in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel complimentary to the Southern Textile Association. Admittance will be by membership cards. Ladies may accompany members without charge.

During the week the Greenville Country Club will be open to all exhibitors and visiting textile men. An assistant professional will be in attendance at Textile Hall every day to make all arrangements for golf. By special arrangement greens fees will be \$1 per day or \$5 per week (this is one-half the usual rate).

Woven Picture Portrays Signing of the Declaration of Independence

The North Carolina State College Textile School has been signally honored by having presented to it a silk woven picture of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, by the firm of Wulschleger & Co., New York City and Lyons, France. This picture, woven in silk, is a reproduction of a steel engraving made from John Trumbull's great painting which hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, D. C. Every line, mark or dot, every variation in shade, and the likeness and expression of countenance is exactly reproduced in the fabric.

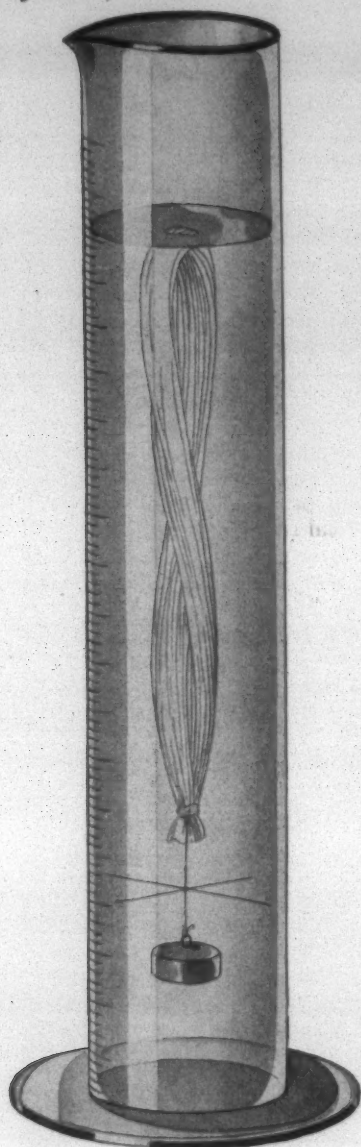
This is the fourth of these pictures to be brought to America. The first picture to come from the loom was presented to the Silk Museum of Lyons; the second was presented personally by A. E. Wulschleger to President Hoover.

In the picture there are woven forty-eight of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Heretofore, the most important work in silk of this kind was a woven fabric portraying the visit of the duc d'Aumale to the Atelier of M. Carquillat in Lyons to inspect the weaving of the portrait of Joseph-Marie Jacquard, the inventor of the Jacquard loom, which was woven in 1844 and represents eleven figures.

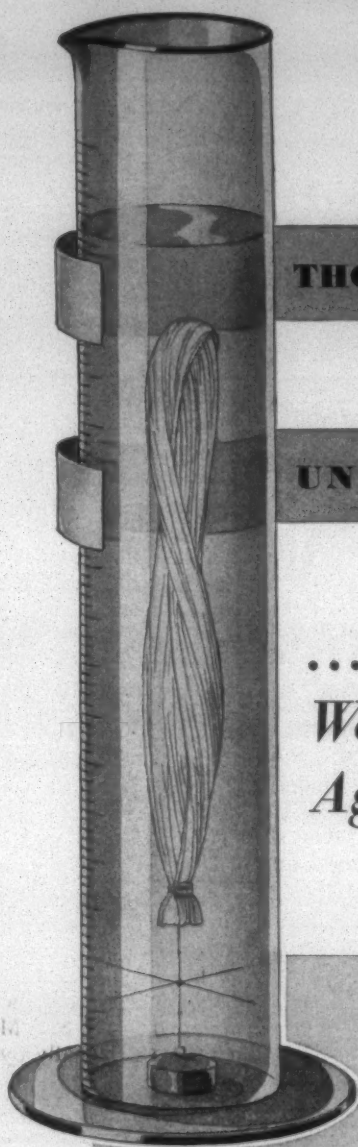
The working out of the design for this picture required a supreme degree of technical knowledge and skill, an intensive application in the working out of the design, together with a high sense of artistic values.

The foremost and most celebrated silk designer in Lyons, Antoine Travard, was consulted by Mr. Wulschleger and his associates, who selected Emile Godard to weave the fabric. Mr. Godard is the most famous of Lyons' weavers and was recently decorated as a Chevalier de la Legion d'honneur, as being the premier weaver in France.

The designing and weaving of this picture required vast and intricate preparatory work to be done. Six Verdol Jacquard machines were required to produce the picture, which had 9,472 warp threads, one thread black, one thread white. The number of picks in the fabric is 5,872. A total of 35,232 cards had to be punched to make the completed picture. This picture was woven on a hand loom in a room specially built to hold the loom and the Jacquards. Three years were required, from its inception to the completed picture.



The above illustrates the evaluation of Wetting-out Agents by the Draves-Clarkson Method



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"Budgeting the Balance"

(Continued from Page 3)

advises that in its opinion the estimated income for the year 1932-1933 will be sufficient to cover the operation of your company for the same period.

The expenses of the company have been estimated for the coming fiscal year at \$3,942,754,604. This sum represents two types of expense, to-wit:

Governmental Operation Expense	\$2,805,951,126
Capital charges:	
Payment on public debt	496,803,478
Interest on public debt	640,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,942,754,604

The company need not make payments this year on the public debt, so that the fund required to meet the fiscal year's charges is \$3,445,951,136.00.

Our estimated income for the same period is \$2,576,530,202, and unless the operating expenses can be reduced, a deficit of \$869,420,934 will result.

Inasmuch as in the year ending in June, 1931, your company showed a net deficit of \$900,000,000 and in the year ending June, 1932, it showed a further deficit of \$2,000,000,000, making a total deficit to date of \$2,900,000,000, it is evident that the company's credit cannot be maintained if we permit a further deficit of \$869,000,000, in and for the coming fiscal year.

Your committee insists that expenses for the coming fiscal year must therefore be reduced some \$870,000,000, whereas the Board of Directors (Congress) has taken a contrary stand and insists that income be increased by the same amount.

In order to clarify this difference of opinion your committee has examined the facts and found that good business management will permit expenses to be reduced the required amount, and thereof recommends that the minority stockholders (the taxpayers) individually and collectively urge upon the Board of Directors to do so. The facts are as follows:

Other than payment upon the principal of the public debt, the company's expenses consist of (a) operating charges and (b) capital charges. These latter charges, in the form of interest on the public debt, cannot of course be reduced. We have therefore examined the remaining \$2,805,951,136 representing operating costs estimated for the fiscal year ending June, 1933.

We find that this sum is divisible into four parts—

Control or overhead	\$ 357,781,848
Protective activities	766,940,302
Regulative activities	75,756,566
Promotional activities	1,605,472,420

The overhead of the company consists of expenditures for the conduct of the Departments of State, Treasury and upkeep of the District of Columbia. All budgets for these departments have been reduced between an average of 10 to 15 per cent of the former budget (1929-1930).

The protective activities of the company represent national defense, i.e., the Army and the Navy. Expenditures for national defense have been reduced but still aggregate \$766,940,302. However, operation of national defense in two divisions, Department of the Navy and Department of War, must necessarily result in duplication of certain expenses. These departments could doubtless be consolidated with a gain in efficiency and a reduction in expense.

The regulative activities of the company as exemplified by the Department of Justice and the legislative division call for \$75,756,566. The cut in legislative expenses has

been offset, however, by an increase in demands from the Department of Justice amounting to some \$8,000,000.

Nevertheless, the three foregoing divisions of the company consisting of control, protective, and regulative activities are all necessary for existence of the company. That is, they are required of a going concern, and are needed to meet near-term needs.

On the other hand, the promotional activities of the company are designed, not so much to meet existing needs as to assure future benefits. These promotional activities call for an expenditure of \$1,605,472,420, for the purchase of things which may well be termed luxuries—to be bought if we can afford them but not otherwise. In other words, our company or government was formed first for protection of the individuals, second for regulation of individuals for the common good, and finally for promotion of benefits not now needed but simply desired.

It astonishes your committee to discover that despite the prevailing period of stringency, the promotional or luxury spending of your company has not only not been curtailed but actually increased. This increase is \$306,000,000 over the promotional expense of our boom years of 1929 and 1930—specially, 306 million dollars in excess of our expenditures for the fiscal year ending June, 1931. We therefore tabulate the activities desired to promote future benefits and indicate those in which your Board of Directors (Congress) seeks an increase: (*Indicates increase).

Veterans' Administration	\$1,072,064,527*
Independent establishments	51,118,064
Postal Department deficit	155,000,000*
Dept. of Agriculture	197,454,976*
Dept. of Commerce	44,719,304
Dept. of Interior	70,627,152
Dept. of Labor	14,488,397

For the information of minority stockholders, we show below those promotional activities which the Board of Directors wishes to enlarge in a period of stringency, with the net increases as compared with the fiscal year ending 1931 (June).

Increased expenditures:

Veterans' Administration	\$236,000,000
Dept. of Agriculture	24,000,000
Postal deficit	44,000,000
Dept. Labor	2,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$306,000,000
Dept. Justice	8,000,000
Interest on public debt	37,000,000

Total increase proposed \$351,000,000

It will be seen that increases in what are virtually "luxury" items seem scarcely in keeping with the spirit of economy needed during the present period of stringency.

It will further be seen that if this increase is subtracted from the anticipated deficit of \$870,000,000, the net anticipated deficit would be at once reduced to \$520,000,000.

It is your committee's view that not only should the Board of Directors not authorize any increases in promotional or luxury expenditures, but in fact should decrease them at least equally as much as the decreases in protective and regulative phases of operation. In other words, we favor striking out this increase and furthermore reducing the former expenditure (1930-1931) by at least 20 per cent or another \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

(Continued on Page 27)

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BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

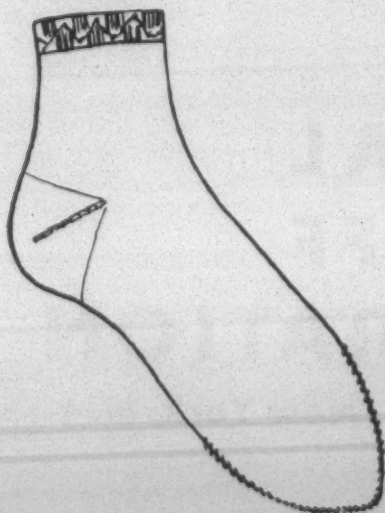
by *H*ARWOOD

NEW ANKLET ANGLES

Short selling may be out of fashion in financial circles, but in hosiery departments it is just coming into its own! We mean, of course, short socks. Counters and shelves are alive with them, and new styles seem to spring up every morning.

New York stores are stocking both plain anklets and mesh, in cotton and lisle. At Best & Co. emphasis is being put on a style with a mesh top that does not fold over; it is really a cross between the regulation sock length and the anklet, but the lacy welt, about two inches in depth, adds considerable interest, especially for wear on suntanned legs.

Lord & Taylor displays a seamless foot anklet in lisle, with lastex woven in the top. This one is sketched. The designed band is narrower than most. The foot construction ought to be a distinct advantage, since these anklets are so often worn for tennis or other active sports, where seams are apt to irritate.



Pale pastels seem to have precedence in almost every department noted, over the brighter or more intense colors. This is probably nothing more than discretion. Dress colors, this season, are much more apt to be deep pinks, "chalk" blues, sun yellows—but to match the variations in shades that will appear would be an impossible feat, and the pale pastels in socks, to harmonize instead of match exactly, are undoubtedly safer. However, a few of the brighter intense colors should surely be included in every line, for those who are fortunate enough to have similar dress colors, and also for wear with white.

One store also shows anklets with hand-embroidered tops. They are

imports, and sell for \$1.50 a pair. Decidedly a luxury, for the high-hat among anklet-eers, since the average retail price is much nearer \$.50—but a tip for copying the hand-embroidered look.

Still another is a mesh foot and plain topped sock for children. (Or grown-up children, say we!) The one noted was nicely fashioned; the mesh was fine and neat looking. Priced at \$.50.

Likewise in men's hosiery departments, goes the short sock. There is close competition between wool and cotton for the anklet popularity prize. Angora, on the other hand, is being placed third by the sales watchers.

HOSIERY GROWS PALE

That call for lighter colored stockings assumed real proportions in the Fifth Avenue shops this week. At the moment a colorless beige or sandy tone seems to be rating highest. This is probably because the sun has not yet had its chance to get at the feminine epidermis; and when it does, the sun-tan shades in stockings will no doubt return. But there is a firm belief current that the whole range of summer tans and beiges this year will run one or two shades lighter than in previous seasons.

White, which started last year to be a factor in lisle hosiery, bids fair to sell much better this year, probably because it is being made in the sheer meshes that look extremely well with the sun-tanned legs, rather than the solidier, heavier weaves noted up to now. Best & Co. did a rousing business during the spring season in a lacy, sheer cut-and-sewn stocking, the foot of which is really an achievement in neatness, and as good an approximation of knitted-foot smoothness as we have seen in this kind of stocking; and now they are displaying this one in white *silk*—pure white and ivory. However, the important point in white stockings is to keep them delicate and lacy looking.

Advance notices of Fall colors in hosiery are giving the browns a decided lead. Fabrics and clothes being shown by the leading manufac-

WHAT IS YOUR STYLE PROBLEM?

This monthly feature must of necessity be general and of fairly wide scope.

The reactions of our readers and their inquiries indicate that each has his own style problem, peculiar to himself.

We want to help you. We are glad to answer specific style questions. There is no charge. Write to:

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turers show a good many wine reds and browns mixed in with the customary fifty-per-cent-leader, black. And for these reds and browns, hosiery shades with a brown cast are required.

Lisle stockings, both plain and mesh, are spread around in splendid profusion. The favorite color is sun-tan; the meshes, most of them the conventional square or round mesh, that is without any fancy pattern, go all the way from pin-point to fish net—and just as in the silk meshes, the good old "medium size" mesh is the best seller.

FABRIC FACTS

Angel skin jersey is every bit as good as earlier reports (see our February 11th Knitting Fashions article) indicated it would be. The stores are now displaying and pushing this excellent fabric in every known kind of dress, from tennis to evening; and sales reports are decidedly favorable. Prices start around \$15 and go up. The dull finish, the fine gauge which gives the effect of a heavy and expensive woven silk, and the elasticity or drapiness are strong sales arguments for this material.

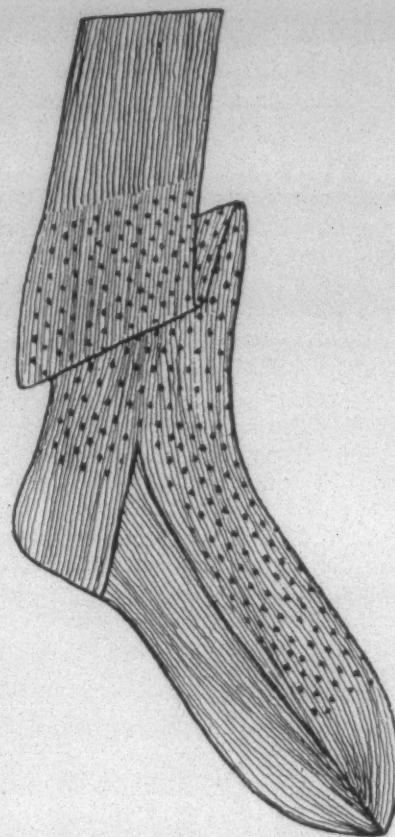
Boucle or hand-knit-looking fabrics seem to be doing nicely, though in many instances under a new name—"Cotton Chenille."

Linen is in the limelight at the moment, and one of the newest uses is *knitted linen lace* for dresses or parts of dresses. There is a danger,

however; in some of the models noted, the linen tops (one is sketched) were too fragile to withstand the wear and tear accorded summer wash dresses, and the threads broke into holes. Knitted linen lace should be tested against this before being offered in any quantity.

Rayon has been knitted into a very successful version of pique; and since the recent Paris openings, there has been no doubt that pique is the "belle" among cottons. The French couturiers used it in morning, afternoon, and evening dresses! The knitted pique is more flexible than the woven, and ought to outsell it on that count alone.

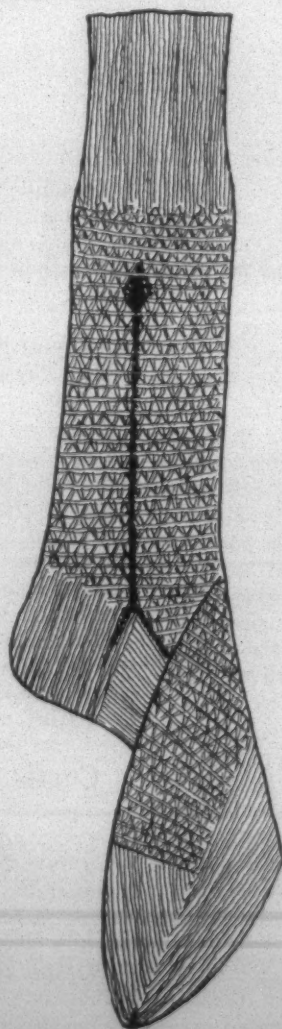
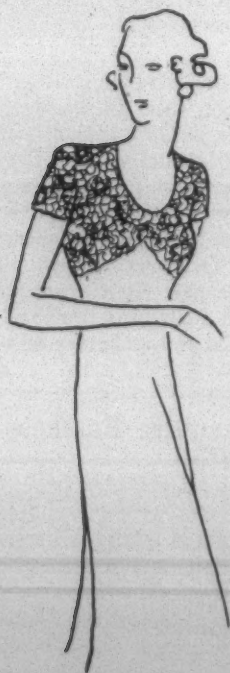
Mesh socks for men were mentioned here last month, and we deplored the tendency to call any loose-knit type "mesh." Whereupon B. Altman caused us embarrassment by displaying mesh half-hose which are *actually* mesh. We show two of their styles. They bring \$1.50 in wool or clocked lisle, \$1.00 unclocked lisle. Pastels and darker tones are offered.



MESHES HOLD THEIR OWN

At the moment of going to press, the status of lace and mesh hosiery for the ladies is just about what it gave promise of being, a month ago. In other words, it is selling well. Most department stores in the New York territory (and judging from Women's Wear Daily reports, in many other sections of the country) are doing a nice business at a fair price. A few of them, of course, have been infected with "manufacturers' panic" and are slashing prices way down. But we happen to know that some of the stores are gleaming a handsome profit on mesh and lace, because they have bought at ridiculously low prices from makers who either could not or would not stick to their price quotations, and are maintaining the usual price at the retail end; consequently their profit is large. And it's legitimate, too—because to reduce the price on all meshes to "below cost" prices would kill the style prestige quicker than anything else they could do.

As to the possibilities of mesh after summer, there are still as many opinions as there are patterns! But the buyers think that the business in medium sized plain mesh will continue in good steady proportions, right through the Fall season.



PERSONAL NEWS

O. B. Stewart, loom fixer, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C., has been promoted to overseer night weaving.

J. S. Ross is now superintendent of the Pinehurst Silk Mills, Hemp, N. C.

J. H. Farrell is now resident manager of the Collins and Aikman Corporation, Roxboro, N. C.

E. A. Lee is now superintendent of the West Knitting Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

A. J. Marlow is now superintendent of knitting at the Weldon Cotton Manufacturing Company, Weldon, N. C.

Karl Ginter, who was vice-president and superintendent of the Industrial Dyeing Corporation, Charlotte, is now president of the company.

L. E. Remick has become superintendent of dyeing at the Carolina Dyeing and Winding Company, Mount Holly, N. C.

R. E. Williams, on the night line, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C., has been promoted to the day line as second hand in weaving.

Julius W. Cone, of the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, N. C., has been re-elected president of the North Carolina Traffic League.

J. R. Patrick, formerly second hand in weaving, Spencer Mill, Spindale, N. C., is now overseer weaving, Cherokee plant, of the Henrietta Mills Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

B. H. Bowen, overseer weaving, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C., has been promoted to the position of superintendent, filling the vacancy left by the death of the former superintendent, G. L. Austin.

Joseph P. Gault is expected to become president of the Holston Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn., on July 1, when Eugene C. Carter, president, who has been with the company for 24 years, plans to retire.

John A. McFalls, who has been superintendent of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company for the past twelve years, has resigned to become general superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Mr. McFalls is chairman of the Ranlo School Board, a member of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, one of the directors of the Gastonia Mutual Building and Loan Association, and has been teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the Maylo Methodist Church for the past ten years.

During his stay with the Ranlo Manufacturing Company he has been a staunch believer in clean morals and civic righteousness, and was noted for his square dealing and interest in both his company and operatives. He will be greatly missed in the community.

L. E. Blackman, of Hartsville, S. C., has been granted a patent on a float preventer for looms. This patent relates to a float preventer which is connected up with a mechanical stop motion movement in which additional drop wires are placed along with the regular drop wires so that when any portion of the warp threads becomes too taut the additional drop wires will be raised off their normal support and allowed to drop in the path of the rack bar to automatically stop the loom in the same manner as if a warp thread should become broken and allow one of the other wires to drop. The patent is reported by Paul B. Eaton, attorney, of Charlotte.

G. D. Holder, second hand in weaving, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C., has been promoted to overseer weaving.

Paschal S. Boyd has resigned as vice-president and superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., after having filled that position over a long period of years. The mill is being operated under the direction of W. B. Cole, who was recently appointed temporary receiver.

Onerime H. Pons, of Valdese, N. C., has been granted a patent on an inspecting device for hosiery mills, it is announced by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte.

Lewis R. Briggs, of Bessemer City, N. C., graduates on June 10 from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is a son of A. F. Briggs, superintendent of the Osage Manufacturing Company, and has had a very enviable record while at West Point. During his four-year term he has won three medals for expert pistol and rifle shooting and has also been a representative of the Howitzer, cadet publication, during two of his four years. In addition, Cadet Briggs has an excellent record in scholarship and has been one of the leading members of his class. He will be 22 years of age on



the day of his graduation.

OBITUARY

Z. R. LYTTON

Gastonia, N. C.—Z. R. Lytton, for the past eight years superintendent of the Ragan Mill and a resident of West Gastonia, died suddenly about 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, while being rushed to a local hospital in an automobile driven by his son, Boyd Lytton.

Mr. Lytton was suddenly stricken with illness while working at the mill and died before he reached the hospital. Physicians named heart trouble as the cause of his death.

Deceased is survived by the following children: Mrs. Bessie Campbell, Mrs. George Tate, Boyd, Mack, Marjorie, Sadie and Aleen Lytton, of Gastonia; Mrs. Blanche Tate, of the Ragan Mill community, and Pearl Jean Lytton, of Lumberton. The following brothers and sisters survive: J. W., C. L. and T. L. Lytton, of Gastonia; L. L. Lytton, of Lumberton; Mrs. Van Skipper, also of Lumberton, and Mrs. W. H. Dellinger, of Gastonia.

The deceased, who for the past eight years had been superintendent of the Ragan Mill, was previously associated with the National Mills at Lumberton and the St. Paul Mills, near that city.

Curtis & Marble Acquire Business of Elliot & Hall

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., has acquired the business of Elliot & Hall, Worcester, and the plants have been consolidated. Both concerns manufacture cloth-folding and other textile machinery. Edward Hall, head of the latter company for 50 years before his retirement in 1915, died May 15 at the age of 92 years.



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Program for S. T. A. Meeting

The complete program for the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association at Hendersonville, N. C., June 24 and 25, is as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

President T. W. Mullen, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., presiding.

Invocation—Rev. Claude H. Moser, Hendersonville, N. C.

Address of Welcome—Mayor W. M. Sherard, Hendersonville, N. C.

Response—Vice-President F. K. Petrea, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Address—Dr. E. W. Sikes, Clemson College, S. C.

President's Address—President T. W. Mullen.

Business Session.

Adjournment.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Golf Tournament—Two sets of prizes; one for mill men and one for traveling men. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Sight-seeing Trips—Champion Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.; Biltmore House, Biltmore, N. C.; Chimney Rock, Chimney Rock, N. C.; and other points of interest.

FRIDAY EVENING

Banquet—President T. W. Mullen, toastmaster.

Address—T. H. Webb, Locke Cotton Mill, Concord, N. C.

Address—W. H. Sanders, attorney, Gastonia, N. C.

Presentation of Medals and Awarding of Prizes.

Dance.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

General Meeting of the Association—Newly elected President presiding.

Address—"Young Peoples Activities," Heyward Mahon, J. O. Jones Co., Greenville, S. C.

Address—"Maintenance of Plants and Village," A. E. Jury, Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

Announcements, Unfinished Business, Adjournment.

Note—Registration fee \$1.00—to include special privileges and souvenir.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the meeting and Secretary Taylor states that a large attendance is expected. Headquarters for the convention will be at the Skyland Hotel.

In addition to the Skyland Hotel, accommodations are available at a number of other hotels and boarding houses in Hendersonville. Mr. Taylor states that members of the Association will be able to find good accommodations at rates beginning as low as 50 cents per day.

\$1 Basis for Cannon Mills

Cannon Mills Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 18. This places the stock on a \$1 annual basis against \$1.60 previously.

Hunter Stockholders Meet

Greensboro, N. C.—Stockholders of Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company voted to approve plans of operation put into effect when the Comer interests of Alabama took over management of the company about a month ago. They met, owners of both common and preferred stock, at the O. Henry Hotel, with Donald Comer, president, in charge.

The Comer interests, according to information available, assumed active management of the company at a time when it was in a state of virtual receivership, and stockholders gave approval to action the new officials have consummated since that time. A majority of the common stock of the company was represented, it was stated.

27 Textile Students Receive Diplomas At Georgia Tech

Atlanta, Ga.—Despite the depression, which has cut down the attendance at many colleges and universities, there is a class of 27 members graduating in textile engineering from the Georgia School of Technology.

Those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in textile engineering are:

Craig Cofield Arnold, Jacksonville, Fla.; Alexander Washington Bell, II, Anniston, Ala.; Harry Rose Brook, Lafayette, Ga.; Arthur Gardner Coffin, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Jack Calhoun Conniff, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Lee Defore, Macon, Ga.; Perry Marshall Feltham, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Gerald Baker Fletcher, Jackson, Ga.; Julius Pratt Hubbard, Atlanta, Ga.; John Arthur Kittrell, Tryon, N. C.; Louis Rothschild Lefkoff, Atlanta, Ga.; William Lawrence Leonard, Lafayette, Ga.; Robert Julian McCamy, Lindale, Ga.; Paul Marvin McLarty, Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph Clyde Moore, Gore, Ga.; John Richardson Newell, Carrollton, Ga.; Will Kird Norton, Shreveport, La.; Albert Edgar Patton, Atlanta, Ga.; Russell Frederick Redding, Punxsutawny, Pa.; Emmett Collins Ross, Canton, Miss.; William Martin Sapp, Jr., Dalton, Ga.; James Crosswell Sproull, Anniston, Ala.; Claude Ellis Whitehead, Jr., Rockmart, Ga.; Edward Warrenfels Yates, Flintstone, Ga.; William Otis Bell, Atlanta, Ga.; and John Chalfont Williams, Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to this, eight received certificates in the two-year course in textile engineering, as follows:

Ralph Perry Hardeman, Lafayette, Ga.; James Arnold Henry, Dallas, Tex.; William Harrison Johnson, Rome, Ga.; George Samuel McGarty, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James Washington McCook, Jr., Macon, Ga.; Leon Curtis Mitchum, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry Gordin Young, Charleston, S. C.; and Alfred Norman Bell, Columbus, Ga.

Men of Poe Cloth Room Have Fish Fry

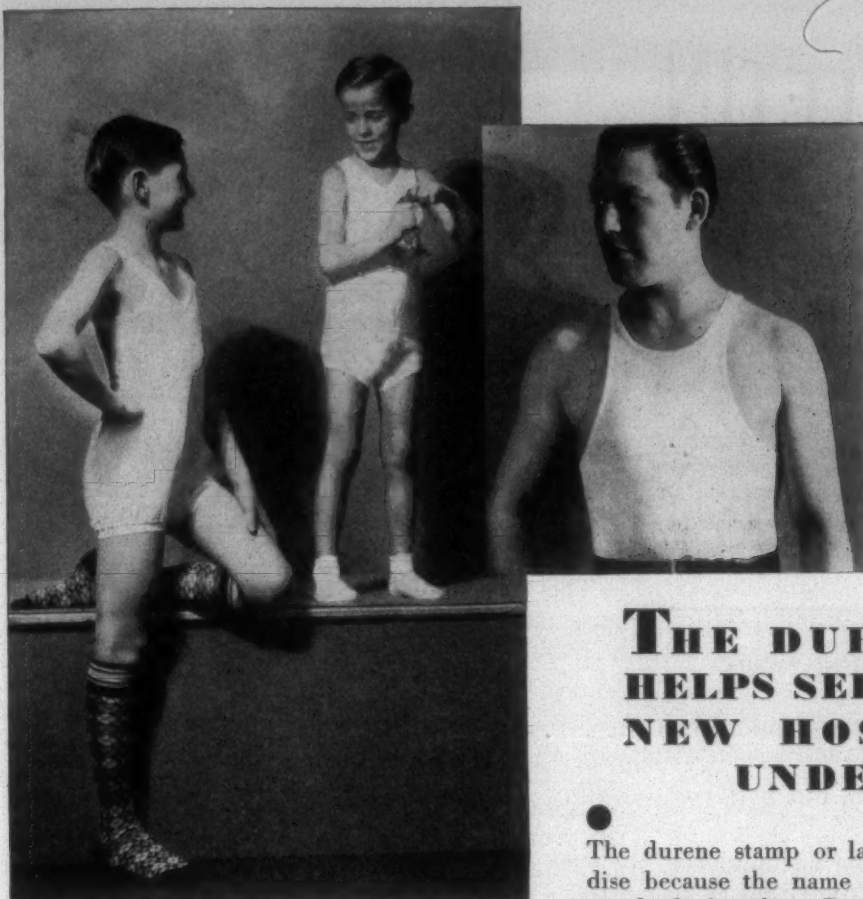
Greenville, S. C.—Twenty-eight men of the cloth room of Poe Mill enjoyed a fish fry at Anderson bridge Saturday night through the kindness of R. L. Burell, overseer of cloth room, and Paul Propst, assistant overseer.

The men fished until about 6 o'clock and then gathered for the supper.

North Carolina Awards Contracts for Textiles

Raleigh, N. C.—The following contracts have just been awarded by the State Division of Purchase and Contract:

Straw hats, 400, Importers Hat Co., St. Louis; absorbent cotton, Winchester Surgical Supply Co., Charlotte; Carolina Absorbent Cotton Co., Charlotte, and Peabody Drug Co., Durham; work pants, 50 dozen, Hickory Overall Co., Hickory; drill, 1,500 yards, Belk Bros., Charlotte; hickory shirting, 15,000 yards, Belk Bros.; duck, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; gauze, bandage rolls, crinoline and bandages, Carolina Absorbent Cotton Co.



THE DURENE NAME HELPS SELL THIS FINE NEW HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

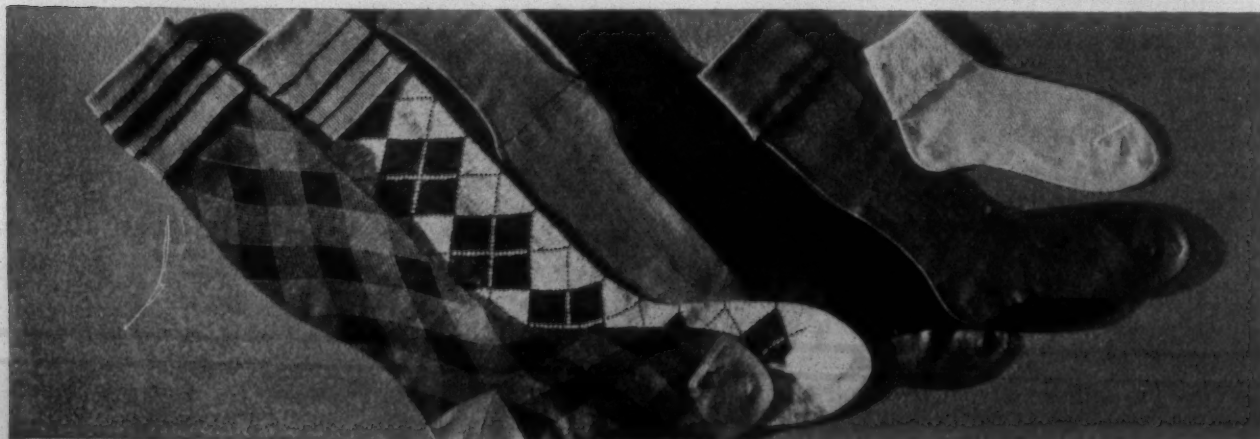
The durene stamp or label helps sell fine merchandise because the name durene symbolizes a definite standard of quality. Durene is the cream of the cotton crop, mercerized for extra strength, elasticity, absorptiveness and durability. Retailers and store customers naturally prefer it.

The durene merchandise shown here is from the following distributors: boy's underwear, at left, above, Globe Knitting Works; at right, McLoughlin Textile Corp.; man's pullover shirt, Ware Valley Manufacturing Company, Inc.; hosiery, from left to right below — patterned golf stockings, Chas. Chipman's Sons Co., Inc.; men's socks, James Jamison & Co.; children's socks, Shreve & Adams, Inc.

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DURENE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
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INC., PHILADELPHIA, PA. • SPINNERS PROCESSING CO., SPINDALE, N. C. • STANDARD-COOSA-THATCHER CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Textiles Better Than Most Lines

The textile industry is in better position than most other industries.

This may not be saying much but it is true, nevertheless.

There has recently been some accumulation of cotton goods at the mills as the result of reduced buying by converters and other consumers, but the shelves of merchants are comparatively bare and the people, who need many things, are doing without them just as long as possible.

Converters can not be expected to buy large amounts of goods to be printed or dyed and sold next October and November because there is a large question mark against the future and they know not what conditions will prevail when the goods are ready for sale.

Weavers or knitters are unwilling to buy large quantities of yarn for the purpose of weaving or knitting them into fabrics for consumption next fall and winter but they are afraid of the future.

Congress pretends to have reduced Federal expenses but additional appropriations exceed the reductions and the total expenditures of the next twelve months will exceed those of the past year.

Speaker Garner is sponsoring a \$2,300,000,000 "pork barrel" bill for the erection of hundreds of unnecessary postoffices and for the dredging of harbors, rivers and creeks which are already amply able to accommodate all the navigation required of them.

Speaker Garner seems to think that we can buy our way out of this depression by spending

billions which must be rung from the people with additional taxes.

If he saw a horse trying to pull a wagon out of the mire he would aid him by piling a greater load upon the wagon.

He would try to cure a sick man by giving him more poison.

The total amount of labor which would be employed through the expenditures provided for in Garner's "pork-barrel" would be infinitesimal as compared to those now out of employment.

Where it will employ one man, one thousand would be returned to work with normal employment if confidence could be restored through a reduction of Federal expenditures and taxes.

Cotton mills are wisely curtailing and will in the end profit thereby.

The return of prosperity, which will come some day, will find the cotton textile industry in a splendid statistical position.

Mr. Lawrence Raves

In the Raleigh News and Observer of last Saturday morning B. B. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, made a vicious attack upon David Clark.

The cause of the ire was a personal letter which Mr. Clark had sent to cotton manufacturers of North Carolina expressing the opinion that Mr. Lawrence was not a suitable man for Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina.

Since when has it come to pass that it is a crime, a felony or an improper action for a citizen of North Carolina to express, to his friends, his opinion of the qualifications of a candidate for office?

When Mr. Lawrence became a candidate for Commissioner of Labor he presented his qualifications for the consideration of the voters and according to our weighing he was found wanting and we committed no crime when we so stated.

It is our belief that the Commissioner of Labor should not lean too strongly either to the employees or the employer class. He should be unprejudiced and be fair to both sides.

Mr. Lawrence, as president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor and as an ardent advocate of the closed shop, was not, in our opinion, in position to claim that he was unprejudiced.

His tirade in the News and Observer was in bad taste and no doubt contributed to his defeat.

We note that he did not run either first or second and therefore will not be in the second primary.

Facing a Crisis

(David Clark in Charlotte Observer)

Congress, while delaying and avoiding steps for economy, devotes itself actively to schemes for additional expenditures and additional taxes.

To a country weary and sick because of lavish expenditures, Congressman Garner presents a bill calling for \$2,200,000,000 of additional bonds to provide money to expend for dredging rivers and harbors and to build unneeded post-offices, etc.

It will be just \$2,200,000,000 more for which the people must pay taxes to provide interest, and just \$2,200,000,000 more piled upon the already staggering indebtedness of this country. The amount of labor which would be employed upon these projects would be infinitesimal as compared to the people now idle. The country could better afford to pay the wages of those who would be employed and let them remain in idleness than to take on another \$2,200,000,000 indebtedness, and saddle upon the taxpayers the additional burden of interest upon that enormous sum plus the ultimate payment of the principal.

The expenditure of \$500,000 in a time like this for an enlargement of the Charlotte post-office can, almost be classed as a crime. Charlotte could easily get along for several years with what she has.

The finest gesture that Charlotte could make and finest display of patriotism would be to announce that if other cities would join her with similar movements, she would ask the government to postpone for three years the enlargement of our postoffice.

A movement of that kind could easily sweep over the United States and millions upon millions of dollars of unnecessary expenditures could be avoided to the great benefit of the taxpayers.

Prosperity can not be brought back by expended money for unnecessary buildings or public works.

Confidence must be restored by reducing expenses and showing the people that there is to be some relief from extravagance and excessive taxation.

When confidence is restored business will resume normal construction work and people will again be employed.

Expending \$2,200,000,000 for public works will result in the employment of a limited number of people for a short time, but it is extravagance instead of economy and will delay the return of confidence which would mean general and permanent employment instead of the em-

ployment of a limited number of people, at government expense.

Every sane man knows that this country can not continue to expend \$4,200,000,000 per year for Federal expenses, after paying city, county and State expenses.

Instead of issuing more bonds for things which are not necessary and thereby adding the interest upon those bonds to our annual expense, we should be going the other way, and cutting off every unnecessary department and bureau.

A few years ago it was considered a fine and commendable thing to get a new Federal building for our city, but now with business stagnant in every line as the result of lack of confidence, it is almost a crime to spend \$500,000 for an unneeded addition to the Charlotte postoffice.

Unnecessary Expenditures

A Department of Commerce publication issued this week goes on to tell of the slowing down of textiles in April. It is being passed on for reproduction in newspapers. There is not a single new fact or figure in it, everything having long since appeared in trade newspapers and in national press services. The cost of getting up this sort of thing for general circulation, a month old, may not be great, but it is typical of thousands of such things coming out of Washington that give no real service, or, if they do, they may well be dispensed with when people are being overburdened with taxation and when business men are hampered and annoyed by constant republication of non-essential facts of a depressing character.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

Modern College Journalism

(Spartanburg Herald)

The February number of *The Carolina Buccaneer*, published by a staff of students at the University of North Carolina, has been left in this office. It contains numbers of cartoons and "jokes" intended to be humorous but which are of such character as to make one wonder how the young men and women whose names appear beneath the masthead are willing to let it be known by friends that they are responsible for the appearance of such stuff in print.

The magazine is copyrighted. For what reason we can hardly say. We discover nothing in it that another publisher would care to use and much that he would not dare to use. We must be content to refer to the contents in the abstract since to reproduce them would be to make a typewriter or a linotype blush.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Georgia-Kincaid Mills, plant No. 2, have thrown out all of their old Atherton pickers and replaced them with Saco-Lowell one-process pickers.

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Lowell Bleachery South, plant No. 2, has completed the work of remodeling and rearranging the building and have installed additional machinery costing about \$30,000.

Production Reports

Curtailment of production by Southern mills during June is very drastic. The number of mills that are closed entirely or running on very short time is the highest in recent years. The market for cotton goods is already beginning to respond to the lowest output and many authorities believe that an active buying movement is getting under way. The schedule of operations now in effect in a number of important plants is given below:

ERLANGER, N. C.—The Erlanger Cotton Mills are reported maintaining an operating schedule of three days and three nights each week. The company manufactures B. V. D. brand underwear and shirtings, broadcloths and dress goods.

SANFORD, N. C.—The Sanford Cotton Mills are operating on an alternate week schedule and will continue this until enough orders are received to justify a fuller schedule. This schedule was begun the second week in May.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc., is on a full time operating schedule, according to reports. An interesting feature is the fact that these mills have not operated on less than a five-day a week schedule for the past two years. Each family in the village has a garden.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Dixon Mills, Inc., are reported operating only two days a week at the present. The operatives are said to be busy working their gardens during the time the mills are curtailing.

CRAMERTON, N. C.—The Cramerton Mills Company is reported operating at the present time approximately three days a week.

BELMONT, N. C.—The Sterling Spinning Company of Belmont is on an operating schedule of four days a week with a little work being done at night in some of the departments.

MCADENVILLE, N. C.—The McAdenville Mills are reported running one day each week, 11 hours a day.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Myers Mills, Inc., were reported to have closed last week until more orders are received.

GREER, S. C.—An operating schedule of four days and four nights every other week is being maintained by the Victor-Monaghan Company plant here. The Victor plant is operating every other week, on a four-day and four-night schedule.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Hanover Mills, Inc., is reported operating on a two-day-a-week schedule.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Winget Yarn Mills Company of this city is reported maintaining a full time operating schedule every other week.

PACOLET, S. C.—The Pacolet Manufacturing Company is reported operating three weeks a month, five and one-half days a week, with no night work. This program has been in effect about two months.

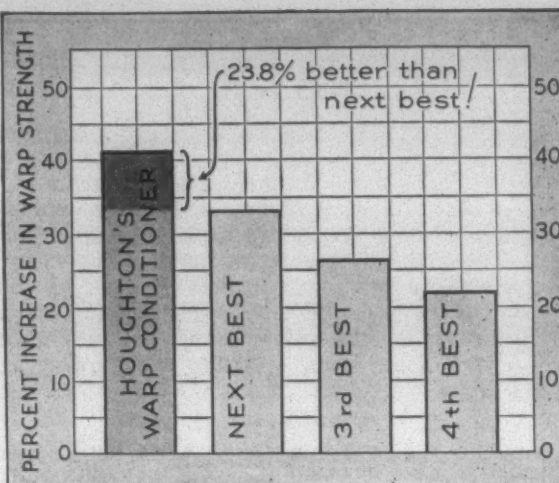
CLOVER, S. C.—The No. 2 plant of the Clover Mills Company curtailed throughout the week of May 16, but operated last week. Plant No. 1 of the Clover Mills Company operated four days the week previous with both day and night shifts. The company operated last week with no notices posted of curtailment. The Hampton Spinning Mills are reported operating approximately twenty-seven hours a week, with night hands working five hours in the afternoon and the day hands working the same number of hours in the morning. The Hawthorne Mills are reported operating day and night shifts, with each shift working fifty hours a week.

BELMONT, N. C.—The National Yarn Mills are reported operating six days each month on day and night shifts. The Crescent Spinning Company of Belmont is operating five and one-half days each week. The Climax Spinning Company here is reported operating on a two-day-a-week schedule. Chronicle Mill is reported running four days each week, the day and night shifts being given six and one-half hours work each per day. All of the mills are operated by the Lineberger interests, with A. C. Lineberger, president.

UNION, S. C.—Excelsior Mills are reported operating on a day and night schedule of 55 hours each. Three shifts are used, dividing the time. The Monarch and Ottaray plants of the Monarch Mills are operating the first two and one-half days of the week, approximately 25 hours a week, with no night work. The Lockhart plant of the Monarch Mills, approximately twenty miles from here, is operating Wednesday, Thursday and part of Friday.

JONESVILLE, S. C.—The Wallace Manufacturing Company, Inc., is running five days a week, with no night work at the present. Night work was reported discontinued three weeks ago.

EASLEY, S. C.—The Glenwood Cotton Mills here are reported operating ten hours a day, five days a week, with no night work. One shift is on duty. The Easley Cotton Mills, Easley plant, is running on schedule of three days and three nights each week, and curtailing one week in each month. The Alice Manufacturing Company is reported operating on a full time operating schedule, ten hours a day and ten hours night work. The Arial Manufacturing Company, Arial plant, located at Arial, S. C., and a branch plant of the Alice Manufacturing Company, operated by the McKissick interests, is reported operating on the same schedule, full time, ten hours a day and ten hours at night.



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TEX., ARK., MISS., LA., MO., 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., C. G. Schultze
VIRGINIA—Richmond, 2401 Maplewood Ave., J. E. Davidson

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LYMAN, S. C.—The Lyman plant of the Pacific Mills is reported operating four and one-half days a week, approximately 45 hours a week and four nights a week, approximately 44 hours at night. This schedule is reported to have begun approximately five weeks ago and will be continued until July 2. The entire battery of 610 looms is said to be operated in the day time and at night a part of the weaving, carding and spinning machinery is run.

TUCAPAU, S. C.—With no night work, the Tucapau Mills are reported operating on a five and one-half-day weekly day time schedule. With 2,114 looms and 71,904 spindles, the mill produces print cloths, drills, sheetings, sateens and other products. The flax mill of this company, producing crashes, is operating approximately two to three days a week, according to the report.

Approximately eleven of the cotton mills represented by Deering, Milliken & Co. are shutting down throughout the month of June, it was definitely stated by Gerish H. Milliken.

Most of the mills involved had been operating on reduced schedules for some time past. Where night operations exist, it was stated, they embrace only a limited number of looms, which are running out.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., is reported to have closed down Saturday for a four-week period, and will resume operations Monday morning, June 27. The Chester plant of this chain of textile manufacturing plants, closed down for a four-week period Saturday, May 21.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—J. D. Woodside, vice-president of the Woodside Cotton Mills and the Easley Cotton Mills, announced that all of the six units in these two groups would immediately go on half-time operations, with absolutely no night work.

Besides this immediate action, the management is shaping plans for a four-week shutdown of both groups, details of which are not yet completed. Involved in the curtailment are the Greenville, Fountain Inn and Simpsonville units of the Woodside Cotton Mills and the Easley Cotton Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., is closed for the month of June, according to official statement. In order to aid the employees to tide over the month, the management has offered to advance each family \$2.50 a week for food, provided those who own automobiles turn in to the office the keys to their cars for that period. This is proposed to eliminate the probability of the money advanced being spent for gas and oil.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Notices of a general reduction in the wage scale in the Cone Mills group, which include the Proximity, Revolution, White Oak plants and the Proximity Print Works, all of Greensboro, the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, the Granite Finishing Works and the Tabardrey Manufacturing Company, at Haw River, and the Asheville, N. C., Cotton Mills, were posted in the different mills of the Cone group Monday. The change, effective June 2, applies to both the officials as well as operatives.

"This is not a flat cut," Bernard M. Cone, president of the Proximity Company, said. "It is an effort to adjust the rate to the different jobs. There was some inequality in the wage scale affecting different jobs in proportion to the work involved."

"This is an effort to level up, not leveling up in the sense of uniform pay, but in the sense of making readjustments to eliminate inequalities."

FINGERVILLE, S. C.—The Franklin Process Spinning Mill, operating 11,600 spindles on 20s to 40s 2-ply weaving yarns, is now operating on half time. The mill discontinued night work sometime ago, but until last week had been running full day shift.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Anchor Mills at Huntersville, near here, a unit in the group controlled by C. W. Johnston and associates, have resumed full-time operations after a period of part-time work. It is expected that the plant will continue the schedule for several weeks to come. O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent, states that orders are small, but are coming in regularly. The plant produces colored hosiery yarns.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company is maintaining schedule of three days each week. This company is said to be finishing all products manufactured here, such as gloves, bloomers, handkerchiefs, voiles, prints, broadcloths, etc.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

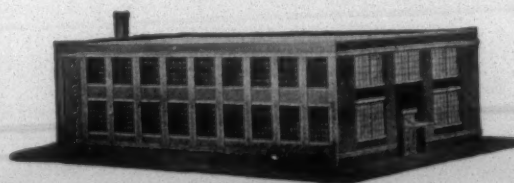
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Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



DANVILLE, VA.—James I. Pritchett, president of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, has discounted reports which have been current here for several days that the local plants would be closed.

"There is absolutely nothing to it," he asserted.

The rumors which had reached a point of general inquiry ranged from a month's period of idleness during July to a closing down for 90 days.

The mills recently went on a four-day working schedule because of stagnant market conditions. According to R. R. West, vice-president, the curtailment was made to spread out opportunities of employment and to keep production in ratio to the demand for goods. He said that to have continued full-time operation would have necessitated a complete shutdown sooner or later.

RED SPRINGS, N. C.—According to reliable information, the Charles Mill, of Red Springs, closed Saturday for a period of more than 30 days. This step was taken because of lack of orders, it was learned.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Operations at the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. have been reduced to three days a week. The plant will shut down every Wednesday night, until the volume of business permits otherwise, it is stated.

Dowdell President N. Y. Cotton Exchange

William S. Dowdell was elected president of the New York Cotton Exchange, succeeding Philip Weld. John H. McFadden, Jr., was chosen vice-president and Kenneth G. Judson was made treasurer in the annual elections.

The new president, Mr. Dowdell, is associated with the cotton shipping firm of Weil Bros. His forebears for three generations were large cotton growers of Alabama and Georgia. The vice-president, Mr. McFadden, is a senior partner of the firm of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., which has played a leading role in the cotton trade since the firm was organized in 1855.

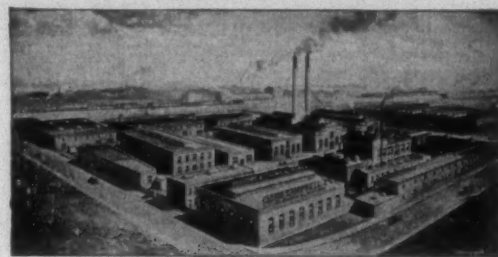
Viscose Closes Plants

All the viscose process rayon plants of The Viscose Company will suspend producing operations for the month of June and possibly longer, it was announced by George O. Hamlin, general sales manager of the company, who confirmed reports from the South to this effect. The company's cellulose acetate yarn producing plant at Meadville, Pa., will remain unaffected.

The move has been made in view of the present market situation and it is believed cessation of production activities has been occasioned by the desire on the part of the company to reduce warehouse stocks rather than to allow for further production.

While production at a low output rate might have been justified by present orders, the general impression in the rayon trade is it would be far better to reduce stocks and operate at a better production schedule at the time of resumption rather than operate a small percentage of the plant at relatively higher production costs.

Approximately 20,000 workers are affected, this having been the figure given out by The Viscose Company as the size of its staff. The units affected are the original rayon plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., which employs more than 4,000 workers, Roanoke, Va., with 4,500 employees, Lewiston with more than 4,000 employed and Parkersburg, W. Va., at which total employment is more than 3,000.



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CELACYL BRILLIANT ORANGE 3R CONC.	CELACYL BRILLIANT GREEN B
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Cotton Supply is Much Larger

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture announced that the apparent supply of cotton in the United States as of May 1 was 12,119,000 bales compared with 8,584,000 bales on May 1, 1931, and 6,222,000 on May 1, 1930.

Of the May 1 apparent supply, the department said 1,482,000 bales were in consuming establishments, 8,146,000 in public storage, and about 2,491,000 bales "elsewhere," but largely on farms and plantations.

Revised estimates by the department's bureau of agricultural economics placed the 1931-1932 world cotton crop at 27,500,000 bales, the second largest on record.

Production in 1930-1931 was 25,800,000 bales.

A production decrease of 1,464,000 bales outside the United States last year was more than offset by an increase of 3,164,000 bales in the United States, despite a 10 per cent American acreage reduction.

World Consumption May Fall Short of Earlier Hopes

World consumption of American cotton showed a moderate gain over the figures for April a year ago, although it represented a decrease from March, according to a New York Cotton Exchange Service report. May consumption is not expected to exceed the April figure, however, due to the trend of events in textile circles during that period, and the Service feels that, barring unexpected upturns, "world consumption during the full season will fall somewhat short of earlier indications of 12,750,000 to 13,000,000 bales."

The Service estimates world consumption of American cotton in April "at 1,078,000 bales, which compares with our revised estimate of 1,149 bales consumed in March, and 1,004,000 in April last year. Total consumption in nine months of the season ended April 30 was approximately 9,443,000 bales, compared with 8,258,000 in the same period last season. The decrease from March to April this year was due almost entirely to reduction in mill activity in this country."

Opportunity in Readjustment

(Memphis Commercial Appeal)

What the country needs today is a change in its state of mind.

We should relinquish our devotion to the conviction that we are in the midst of a depression and renew our faith in the knowledge that we are in a period of readjustment.

We got off wrong when the economic upheaval, by common consent, was called a "depression." Depression is a hopeless thing. It carries with it the idea that nothing can be done about it.

It suggests that the only thing to do is to wait and let it work itself out. It carries with it the thought of defeat, helplessness, of futility of seeking a remedy.

We have not been confronted with any such situation. Readjustment was inevitable. It is sometimes necessary. Ten years of the post-war period were cast on a false basis.

Values were inflated. Prosperity was imaginary. Profits were unreal.

Then came, through accumulation of false ideas, erroneous conceptions, necessity for readjustment. We needed to get on a sound footing. We needed to stabilize business and establish things on a basis of reality.

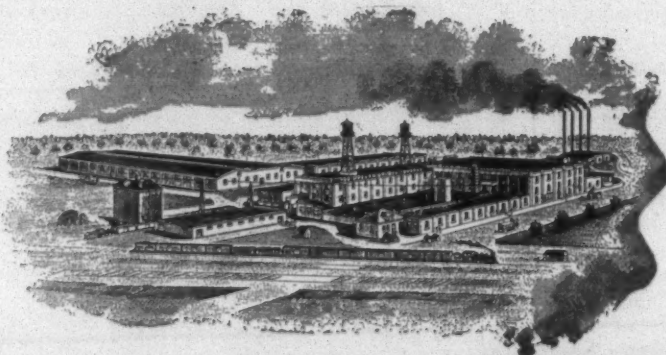
We needed to get the facts instead of living in a world of fiction. We had to go deep to find bedrock, but the wisest of our economists and the soundest thinkers are convinced that finally we are on solid ground.

Readjustment is not always pleasant. Things are temporarily scrambled. Good men lose jobs and profitable businesses are brought face to face with necessity for change in management and in methods.

Many are disillusioned because they have followed delusions. There are disappointments such as always come when things are found to be not what they seem. There is the inevitable tragedy that follows in the wake of bad judgment, unwise investment, misplaced confidence.

The period of readjustment did not produce these things. It merely revealed a situation that existed. We learned the truth. Truth is not always palatable, but it is necessary.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

It is no time for hysteria. Government must not cease to function. Obligations must be discharged. The idea of a moratorium is discussed out of all proportion to its original intent.

A moratorium is intended to give more time for one to meet obligations which changed conditions make impossible at the date of maturity. It is not a plan to escape obligations or payment of debts. Some would go to the ridiculous extent of utilizing it to avoid taxes.

An honest suggestion has been distorted into a method for dishonest dealing.

We ought to make up our minds that the normal processes of life and business are going along as they have always gone. The revision of methods will not change fundamentals.

We are living in the most inspiring age in history. There have never been as many opportunities. Economy is necessary everywhere. Costs had to come down. Price followed suit. Common labor suffered. Salaries and wages for the most part followed the declining level of the cost of living.

These are exciting times for men who know how to do a job better than it has ever been done before. Industry is seeking for talent. Skill and intelligence, efficiency and industry are at a premium. Recommendations will not take the place of results.

A merchant said the other day: "I am deluged with applicants for jobs, but I haven't been able to find the man I want for a \$5,000 a year job."

Every employer has the daily experience of interviewing men who say they are willing to do anything. They are not equipped to do one thing well. They are the unfortunates with whom every community is concerned. They must be provided for until a place is made for them.

This period of readjustment has demonstrated the necessity for preparation. The youth of the country have been told for years the value of efficiency. Now it has been demonstrated. There are scores of applicants for mediocre jobs, while business is looking for the man who can do a big job in a big way.

We asked the head of a college what he would do if he lost his job. He replied that he would have a better one in thirty days. That kind of a man does not lose his job.

The man who does the most worrying usually does the least work. No individual is indispensable. But talent, enterprise, industry and genius are indispensable.

Out of this readjustment will rise new faces and new names. Opportunities men claim they have sought are here today, and in a bigger way than ever before. There are not as many jobs as there were, but there are more opportunities.



FULL OF MEAT

The Traveler, our little quarterly publication, is as full of meat as a sausage. You'll find it chatty, breezy, informative, and interesting . . . simply crammed with things you want to read. If you are not getting it, just drop a card saying, "Put my name on the mailing list."

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SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193__

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

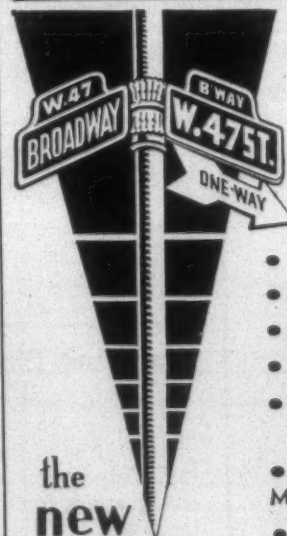
Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

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DuPont Rayon Guarantees Weaving Yarns

Regarding its new prices on rayon yarns the Du Pont Rayon Company says:

A 90-day guarantee was given the weaving trade effective April 7, 1932. This trade will continue to receive a 90-day protection against change in published list prices of viscose process yarn, applying only to yarn sold as first and/or second grade.

For the present, we are publishing no prices for yarns sold to the knitting trade, and withdrawing as of June 1, 1932, the 60-day price guarantee made effective April 7, 1932. Prices to the knitting trade will be supplied on request.

Textile Chemicals	Gum and Tallow Compounds
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You've tried the rest Now try the best	
CREME O' LOOM SIZE CO.	
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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Glanzstoff Plans Plant Shutdown

Executives of the American Glanzstoff Corporation at the New York headquarters confirmed reports from the South that their firm was following the example of other viscose producers by a shutdown of its plant this month.

The spinning division of the Elizabethton, Tenn., plant will be closed June 13 and will remain shut down until further notice, it was stated.

Johnson City, Tenn. — Charles Wolff, general manager of the American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff Corporations, announced to his

employees that the American Glanzstoff plant, rayon producer, would close on June 13 for an indefinite period.

D. C. KELLY

Please communicate with O. L. Smith,
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"Budgeting the Balance"

(Continued from Page 10)

In this manner we shall eliminate from our present budget the following sums:

The proposed increase	\$351,000,000
Reduction of the original expenditure	300,000,000
Total	\$651,000,000

By avoiding any increase in operation cost and by reducing in addition the promotional activities as much as regulative and protective activities have been reduced, your committee feels that the threatened deficit of \$870,000,000 can be reduced by at least \$651,000,000, leaving an anticipated deficit of only \$220,000,000.

Your committee therefore recommends that all minority stockholders individually appeal by letter and in person to the Board of Directors (Congress) to promptly effect such changes in the budget proposed.

In addition, your committee feels strongly that certain departments, particularly the younger ones, can be dispensed with during the present stringency and their essential activities taken over by others. As for example, consolidation of the War and Navy Departments would effect an economy; merger of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Labor would effect still further economy. It is entirely probable that an additional \$220,000,000 could be thus cut from the proposed budget.

This will result in so budgeting the balance of income expected that no deficit whatever will result.

Our company's credit will be immediately restored; the dreaded increase in taxes will be avoided, and the clouds of doubt dispelled.

Your committee, after the foregoing analysis of your company, states without hesitation that if the Board of Directors is urged to conduct its affairs as the stockholders have been compelled to conduct their affairs, no deficit need be feared. To achieve this end it is necessary that the stockholders (taxpayers) express themselves to the Board of Directors (Congress).

This report of an imaginary committee of minority stockholders is merely a convenient device for making clear two essentials in the present tax situation.

First, the fact that the Federal Government is concerned in two broad activities—the protection and regulation of citizens, and, promotion of added welfare. This latter is a desirable but not essential part of government activity. In a period of stringency it is unthinkable that we should actually increase such expenses; yet that is precisely what is proposed.

The second essential is in the hullabaloo raised by the threat of increased taxes, Congress and press alike appear to have overlooked the essential question of whether or not increases are in reality necessary.

In brief, balancing the budget means a substantial increase in taxes designed to support promotional activities, primarily a governmental luxury and not a necessity.

On the other hand, budgeting the balance means an avoidance of deficit. It requires that outgo be diminished until it is less than income, as opposed to the present attempt to increase income to balance proposed outgo.

Of the two broad divisions of governmental expense, that of protection and regulation is more important and necessary than that of promotion of welfare of individuals. If this latter, now absorbing one-half of the gov-

ernmental budget and nearly two-thirds of the estimated income, is properly curtailed so that it will not be more than one-half of actual expenditures, we shall experience no difficulty in budgeting the balance or in balancing the budget.

It should be noted, however, that 306 million dollars of the increased expenditure proposed will benefit that part of the citizenry who have been most vocal at Washington—the veterans, the farmers, labor, and the press. (Practically all the deficit of \$155,000,000 in the postal department is due to losses from second class postal receipts—income on periodicals.)

Obviously, Congress will act in accord with the views of those who express themselves, as witness the increases designed to benefit the vocal and vociferous group.

It seems about time for the rest of us to take our fingers out of our mouths and say something at Washington.

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By Thomas Nelson

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Completely Revised to Cover Most
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Devoted to the

WEAVING OF RAYON and RAYON LOOMS

This book, written by a recognized authority, is accepted throughout the textile industry as the standard work on this important subject. Previous editions have been used for many years as text books in schools and colleges, and sales to mill men both here and abroad, have been most gratifying.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The gray goods market were firmer and more active during the latter part of the week. It was apparent that the drastic period of curtailment, including the complete closing of an important number of mills, has already had a very favorable effect on the market. Price weakness was wiped out and there is every indication that another buying movement is on the way. News from Washington was considered more favorable and helped the markets.

Offers to buy large quantities of late deliveries at current prices were again being dangled before sellers, who persistently turned them away. This firmness as regards late deliveries, being a logical corollary of heavy curtailment, has been one of the impressive elements of the market since the tone stiffened up so suddenly a week ago. The constructions mainly wanted for late delivery were 64x60s, 68x72s and 80 squares. Such interest was not broad.

Carded broadcloths again were active in the low counts and the continued activity throughout the week in these styles resulted in some advances. Late June and July deliveries of 36½-inch 80x60s sold at 3⅜ cents, mid-June at 3½ cents and spots were held firm at 3⅝ cents, although buyers showed some reluctance to pay the latter figure.

Fine goods sales continued at a slow pace, with buyers taking only small amounts for quick shipment. There was, however, a lessening in the pressure to sell goods with a consequent let-up in the price declines which had been going on intermittently for some weeks. Continued increases in both the number of mills closing and the extent of shutdown periods was called a heartening influence, but mills had yet to see any tangible evidence of sufficient finished goods movement to bring reflection in better gray sales.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 38-in., 64x60s	25½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	25½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	45½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3¾
Brown sheetings, 31yard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	4½
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11
Denims	9½
Dress gingham	9a10½
Standard prints	6¼
Staple gingham	6

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for

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cotton yarn markets showed little change during the week. Prices were weaker on the poorer qualities of yarn toward the latter part of the week, although quotations on the better qualities were unchanged. The market was somewhat easier after the cotton decline on Tuesday, but was stronger when cotton rallied a few days later. Increased curtailment was reported and it is believed that the reduction in output will have the same favorable effect that is noted in the market for cotton goods.

In the meantime there developed more uncertainty as to the end of the price movement, and new business settled down to a lighter volume with the list for carded practically unchanged.

Double carded 30s and combed peeler singles have been running so close in matter of price that the peelers are said to be more attractive for some units in the women's cotton underwear trade.

Competition between single combed peeler yarns and double carded has resulted in low quotations on 30s and 38s peeler, and a wider range in the several brackets, for both single and two-ply. Quotations on singles show a variance of two to three cents on some counts.

About all the business placed during the past week consisted of case or slightly larger lots, some 2,000 to 10,000-pound commitments and several larger inquiries. The inquiries were intended as investment propositions on which spinners had bids too far under their low selling levels to indicate more than that a few buyers could cover on up to 100,000 pounds with special advantages.

Dullness in underwear knitting yarns seems to be the subject of chief complaint. Manufacturers bought early in the year at what then were believed to be low prices. They over-estimated the demand for their product, and some of the mills have over 50 per cent of the yarns contracted for in anticipation of activity in both medium and lightweights.

Southern Single Warps		40s	25
10s	13	40s ex.	28
12s	13½	50s	32
14s	14	60s	36
16s	14½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
20s	15	8s	13
26s	18	10s	13½
30s	19	12s	14
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	15
		20s	16
8s	12½	Carpet Yarns	
10s	13	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11½
12s	13½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
16s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12½
20s	16½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
24s	17½	8s, 1-ply	11
30s	19½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
36s	25	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½
40s	26	12s, 2-ply	13
40s ex.	28½	16s, 2-ply	14
Southern Single Skeins		20s, 2-ply	14½
8s	12½	26s, 2-ply	17
10s	13	30s, 2-ply	18½
12s	13½	Southern Frame Cones	
14s	14	8s	13
16s	14½	10s	13
20s	15	12s	13½
26s	18	14s	14
30s	19	16s	14½
30s ex.	20½	18s	15
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		20s	16½
8s	12½	22s	16½
10s	13	24s	17½
12s	13½	26s	18½
14s	14	28s	19
16s	14½	30s	19
20s	15½	30s ex.	19½
24s	17½		
26s	18½		
30s	19½		

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SUNNING RING. The greatest improvement altering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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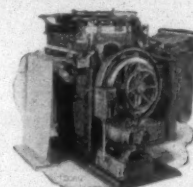
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Washers
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Water Mangles
Pulling Reels
Calenders
Winders
Size Kettles
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CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

COHN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponca de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Ouliet, Mgr.

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DRAFER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

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DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL H., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Peckham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetieplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

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GENERAL DYE-STUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

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GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO., INC., THE, Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. P. Killick, 207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-15 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carroll Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C", and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; C. O. Daniel, Textile Supply Co. 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

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HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO., THE, Sandusky, Ohio, Sou. Office, Plant and Reps.: P. O. Box 1538, Richmond, Va.; S. K. Taylor, Mgr. C. A. Van Wagoner, Sou. Rep., Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 820 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, F. O. Box 556, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. C. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta Office.

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ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

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LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barwell, V. F.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co., Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graff-Fle Co.; North Carolina-Charlotte, Mathews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Belting Co. (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 189). Salesmen: H. W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Huls, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tison, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 288 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, Americans Savs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rogers, 916 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 924 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

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son, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte,
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lanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y.
Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L.
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Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J.
Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans,
La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright,
Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St.
Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mize, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby,
Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H.
J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria,
Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brown-
ing, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City,
Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.
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Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville,
Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S.
C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland
Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

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Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N.
C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou.
Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spar-
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City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 612 W. More-
head St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler, Chem-
ical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.;
Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New
Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham,
Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami
and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte,
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STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn.
Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W.,
Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Hor-
ace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny
Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621
E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn,
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New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Char-
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TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jeff-
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TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE,
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U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N.
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Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4,
Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte,
N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.;
Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sulli-
van Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply
Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Bir-
mingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou.
Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Char-
lotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard
Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R.
I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National
Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.;
520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes,
Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office;
A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.,
H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.
Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W.
H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Hesley
Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas,
Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell,
Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitins-
ville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 3039 East
Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Reports Firmer Cloth Market

"On Tuesday morning following the holiday the market opened with a firmer tone and larger inquiry but during the day this inquiry tapered off due to the weakness of the cotton market and not until yesterday did the inquiry begin to broaden out again. There has been a strong demand for 39-inch 80x80 4.00, and we are now hopeful that we have just about seen the last of the 4 cents goods. Buyers are still interested in large contracts running through to the end of the year but, as far as we can learn, these orders are being declined by the mills. There has also been a broader demand for low count broadcloths, and sheetings have been bought in larger quantities," Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co. reports.

"While actual figures are not yet out, our information is that retail sales during May were generally disappointing. In figuring the dollar volume it must be kept in mind that prices are considerably lower today than they were a year ago. Some rather unique and extraordinary plans for merchandising, covering presentation, advertising and values, have already started and are becoming effective, so that there is a little more optimistic feeling among the larger retailers regarding business during June. Stocks are extremely low and show considerable decline over the same period a year ago.

"Sentiment today is somewhat better which we feel is due largely to the endeavor of Congress to balance the budget and pass the tax bill without further unnecessary delay and this in turn has resulted in stronger markets on both stocks and bonds. Certainly with the present extremely low prices for practically all commodities it would seem that we have a starting point from which business can be built up with practically no risk to the buyer."

Cotton for Road Beds Proves Successful

Columbia, S. C.—Experiments in Louisiana and other States to determine the value of cotton in highway construction recall to South Carolina highway officials that similar tests were made in this State as early as 1926.

The idea originated with Charles H. Moorefield, South Carolina highway engineer. The first experiment was made on a stretch of road be-

tween Chapin and Prosperity in Newberry county. Later the plan was tried out on a section of highway in Spartanburg county.

First a coating of tar was put down. Heavy cotton fabric then was laid in strips on top of the tar. Hot asphalt was poured on the cotton fabric and a coating of coarse sand applied. The purpose of the cotton fabric was to strengthen the surface treatment on the road, make it more durable and eliminate the necessity of frequent repairs.

Mr. Moorefield said a six-year test indicated the fabric had served the purpose for which it was intended.

"A recent examination," he said, "shows that the cotton fabric is still sound and apparently as strong as it was when first applied.

"The cotton fabric unquestionably served to strengthen the treatment and to reduce raveling. The first section we constructed is still intact and shows very little evidence of raveling, even at the extreme edge.

"In my judgment the use of cotton fabric would hardly justify a reduction in the thickness of base or in the number of bituminous applications. By holding the roadbed intact, however, the maintenance cost is reduced and necessary entrenchment made less frequent."

Under the Louisiana plan a large amount of cotton would be used in road construction. There it was planned to use approximately ten bales of cotton to the mile by one method and twice that amount by another.

Langley Strike Loss \$343,000

Spartanburg, S. C.—H. E. Thompson, of Batesburg, member of the South Carolina Board of Conciliation, who spent some time in the Horse Creek Valley in Aiken county during the recent strike of the textile workers at Langley, clearwater and Bath, working to bring the strike to an end as the representative of Governor Blackwood, states that the total cost of the strike was approximately \$343,000.

The greatest loss in wages was at Bath, where the strike lasted 41 days; the loss there in wages alone was \$55,000. At Langley the loss in wages was \$48,000, and at Clearwater \$34,000, the grand total in wage losses being \$137,000. In addition there was the loss in cotton and supplies not used, coal and electricity unconsumed.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

JOANNA MILL NEWS—EIGHTY-NINE PUPILS MAKE PERFECT ATTENDANCE RECORD AND WIN PRIZES

On Thursday evening, May 19th, at 8 o'clock the closing exercises of Joanna School were held in the school auditorium at Goldville. Before the following program began, the audience was entertained by the Joanna Toy Orchestra.

Invocation—Rev. M. K. Medlock.

Address of Welcome—Henry Finney.

Vocal Solo—Mr. A. B. Galloway, Jr.

Address—Prof. M. W. Brown, Dean of Presbyterian College.

Violin Solo—Miss Floride Crouch.

Presentation of Attendance Prizes—Mr. O. M. Templeton.

Presentation of Scholarship Prizes—Mr. Geo. H. Ellis.

Class Song—Graduating Class.

Presentation of Certificates—G. N. Foy, Principal.

Valedictory—Miss Dorothy Clark.

Benediction—Rev. M. K. Medlock.

Prof. Brown made a very timely and interesting address, his theme "The Responsibility of the Graduate." He was heard with great interest.

Joanna Cotton Mills presents a silver dollar to each child who attends school the entire year without missing a day, and 89 children received a dollar from the mill this year for perfect attendance. The mill also gives \$2.50 in gold to the pupil making the highest average in the primary grades and a like prize to the one making the highest average in the elementary department. The pupil of the primary department receiving this prize for this year was Harold Lewis and the pupil of the elementary department receiving it was Dorothy Clark, each of these pupils making an average of 95. Maurice Davenport received honorable mention for the second place in the primary department and Millie Cole and Elliott together received honorable mention for the second place in the elementary department as they tied for second place with an average of 94.

Graduating Class—Algie Abrams, Rhett Abrams, Dorothy Clark, Henry Finney, James Simpson, T. B. Owens, Audrey Frady, Mary Agnes Crowder, Mary Ellen Burton, Frank Stroud, Clyde Putnam, Rudolph Prater, Emory Moore, Richard Lewis and Bernard Nabors.

Total enrollment for year, 372; average active enrollment, 335. Average attendance for year, 316; average percentage attendance, 95 per cent.

Five Goldville boys graduated from Clinton High School: Hugh Holman, Ralph Kelly, Millard Murphy, James Addison and Wm. Dobbins.

GOLDVILLE STUDENTS WIN HONORS

Hugh Holman, a member of the senior class of Clinton High School, won the medal offered by U. D. C. Chapter for the best paper on the War Between the States, and also, the medal given by the D. A. R. for the best paper on The American Revolution.

Hugh has made a splendid record throughout both

grammar and high school. He has maintained second highest average in Clinton High.

Miss Mary Chapman, who for the past two years has been a student of the D. A. R. School at Tamassee, S. C., was recently elected president of the Tamassee student body. Mary has made an excellent record at Tamassee and has won the confidence of both faculty and students.

EASLEY, S. C.

ALICE MANUFACTURING CO.

This mill is running splendidly—in fact, full time—and the operatives are to be congratulated, whether they believe it or not. There has necessarily been a reduction in wages, but even so, a dollar goes as far now as \$1.50 would go a few years ago when wages were higher.

B. H. Bowen, the superintendent, is a mountain boy who worked up here, learned to fix looms in this plant, and five years ago was promoted to overseer of weaving, a position he held till the recent death of Superintendent G. L. Austin when he was promoted again.

Mr. Bowen is a self-made man. He has studied hard at night to fit himself for textile service, and we are proud to see him win. This mill company believes in promoting worthy men, and the death of Mr. Austin opened the way to several promotions. (See Personal columns.)

W. R. Fisher is carder; C. B. McGaha, spinner; G. D. Holder, weaver; J. S. Bagwell, overseer cloth room; Ed. Morton, master mechanic; John Leslie, outside man.

There is a genial bunch in the office. Mr. Ellison S. McKissick is president and treasurer; Mr. Remsen Banknight, secretary. Then there's Messrs. M. L. Leslie, L. J. Conley and Mrs. Fay Smith, a charming little lady.

G. H. King has run the elevator here 22 years and has lived in the same house all the time. He is the father of Superintendent J. S. King, of Fountain Inn.

LIBERTY, S. C.

EASLEY COTTON MILLS NOS. 2 AND 3

Superintendent A. F. Hedgepath won our hearts with his warm handshake and cordial welcome.

At Mill No. 2, B. T. Mulligan is overseer carding; W. E. Smith, overseer spinning; P. A. Kay, overseer weaving.

This is one of the cleanest mills we have seen. The stairways are absolutely spotless and the entire plant shows that sanitation is strictly observed.

At Mill No. 3, there is a lovely shaded lawn in front, inviting the weary to rest.

We could not locate all the overseers here, but hope to see them later when they are all in a good humor.

Uncle Hamp and I were pleased to meet Mrs. A. F. Hedgepath, wife of the genial superintendent. She had just come from a visit to a sick brother in Greenville, if we remember correctly.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.**WILLIAMSTON COTTON MILLS**

This mill is running two shifts of 42 hours each, and stops one week in every month for the present.

J. Westmoreland, superintendent, is to be congratulated on the beautiful appearance of the village and on the thriftiness of his people. Each family has a well-worked garden and there is a profusion of lovely flowers. J. W. Holiday is overseer cloth room and assistant superintendent.

W. L. Moore, outside man, was anxious for us to see the flowers on his lot and all along that street. Mrs. Moore has the finest and only really double larkspur we have ever seen and in a variety of colors. Every foot of the lot is in vegetables and flowers, and Mrs. Johnson, her next door neighbor, is running her a close race. In fact, as far as we would see, this street was a riot of lovely color, and many kinds of flowers—poppies, larkspur, calendula, petunias, ragged robins and peonies.

The mill company has lots plowed and furnishes garden seed. The soil is rich and productive, and there is fine promise of an abundance of vegetables.

H. E. Still is overseer carding; S. M. Ellis, overseer spinning; J. M. Payne, overseer weaving; T. J. Parker, master mechanic.

ARIAL, S. C.**EASLEY MFG. CO. (ARIAL PLANT)**

This mill has the same officials as Alice, and is a new plant four or five years old. J. M. Spearman is the genial superintendent. His daughter was one of the large number recently graduating from Winthrop College.

Sam Robinson, second hand in card room, is running for sheriff, and here's hoping he is elected.

C. E. Ross is overseer carding; J. A. Thompson, overseer spinning; J. P. Leslie, overseer weaving; Q. B. Simmons, overseer cloth room; J. S. Brewer, outside man; L. J. Carter, master mechanic.

Talk about a perfectly clean and up-to-date mill, then see Arial.

It is modern throughout and the overseers are a fine loyal bunch, all pulling together for mutual good.

The community spirit is fine; people are genuinely interested in spiritual things. Church and Sunday school attendance is good. A protracted meeting recently held in the Baptist church resulted in several conversions and additions to the church.

These people believe in play, too, and have a live baseball team.

The employees have fine gardens and lovely yards.

CENTRAL, S. C.**ISSAQUEENA MILL**

Though in the hands of receiver, who is Mr. J. W. Wallace, this mill is running full time. Thurston Kinsler is superintendent; O. James, carder; F. E. Young, spinner; A. J. Fant, weaver; J. M. Ledford, overseer cloth room; Ted Kinsler, master mechanic.

This is a nice plant and is mentioned in the popular book, "Will Allen—Sinner," which has probably been more widely read than any other book written by "Aunt Becky."

SELMA, ALA.**SUNSET MILL NEWS**

This mill is running only forty hours per week now. You see we have caught up at last. We just hope to get more orders soon so we will have even a little work all the time.

The folks here have fine gardens which promise an abundance of fresh vegetables for immediate use and for canning.

Our community has been saddened by several deaths since I wrote last. Mr. Frank Sellers died on the 23rd of April after a long illness. Miss Beedie Aultman died the 20th of May, after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Osburn died the 16th of April. He was not an employee of this mill but lived just off the mill village, and had a daughter who lives in the village, so you see it was our loss too.

Mr. J. A. Buxton, who has been ill since the 22nd of April, is improving.

Mr. Marshall Nichols, night watchman, is ill but is improving. We hope to see both back at work soon. Mr. J. C. Ham is watching in the absence of Mr. Nichols.

I see that "Polly" of Kings Mountain, N. C., had a dahlia bloom for Mothers' Day. We haven't had any dahlias yet, but will have soon; we had lots of lovely flowers for the day and still have. There are also several rose gardens here which we prize highly.

"Aunt Becky," when are you and "Uncle Hamp" coming back to see us?
BLUEBIRD.

The Blessings of Group Insurance

Group insurance is a common thing in mills in the South, and means protection for practically nothing, for every employee.

The mill company pays most of the cost, and collects a very small weekly or monthly fee from the employees ticket. In this way, there is little expense connected with collecting, and everybody is mutually benefited.

It is understood by the employee that if he should sever connection with his mill company, he forfeits his insurance, which in some instances, grows more and more valuable the longer he stays with the mill.

Every mill employee who has this chance of protection through group insurance should be grateful, and should thank the mill officials for the favor. It means comfort for loved ones left behind and insures a nicer casket for the dead.

Bill: I heard today that you were to get married.

Laura: Sure, I've had my mind made up a long time that I was.

Bill: Well, what are you waiting on?

Laura: A chance, what do you suppose?

Mrs. Gabriel (to basketball scorekeeper upon entering the gym): "You say the score is nothing to nothing?"

Scorekeeper: "Yes."

Mrs. Gabriel: "Well, then, I haven't missed anything by being late."

Mrs. Crawford: "Anything I say goes."

Mr. Crawford: "Well, come out to my garage and say 'Ford.'"

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Salesmen. Sell and demonstrate size compounds. Apply Loom, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE

8500 Spindles, 260 Looms, 360 H. P. New Diesel Engine, Brick Buildings, Good Tenant Houses, Good Labor Conditions. Exceedingly cheap—Good terms—Low Taxes. For further information write C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Jute vs. Cotton Twine

Bids to supply the Postoffice Department with a six months' supply of twine will expire on June 3 and at the moment the old issue of

whether the requirements should be filled from cotton or from jute is unsettled.

Because of chronically wide differentials in price, the Postoffice Department has invariably considered itself under the necessity of favoring jute twine as against cotton. Last fall, as an experiment, bids were invited to quote on both the fibers, but cotton was so far above jute that the department was again more or less under compulsion to throw out the cotton bids.

Since last fall, however, the re-

adjustment of values is said to have so greatly narrowed the former price differentials as to give cotton a place of commanding attention in the bidding. According to trade information, one Southern cotton mill has made a bid that is only one-tenth of a cent per pound higher than the lowest jute bid, on the basis of yardage and freight.

Under Postoffice regulations, while this difference is slight, it is nevertheless sufficient to rule out the cotton bid. Knowing this to be so, interests in the trade are urging that strongly worded appeals be sent to the proper governmental officials and to Congressmen, urging modification of the rules to fit the present condition.

At a time when Washington is striving to revive economic conditions here, the trade believes it would be hard for the Government to justify on the basis of one-tenth of a cent, the loss of this opportunity to assist American industry. Were the cotton twine bid to get preference over the imported jute, it would mean the consumption of 4,000 bales of American cotton, according to the trade reports.

Tubize Chatillon Reduces Rayon Prices

Tubize Chatillon Corporation announced a reduction in rayon prices amounting to 10 cents a pound on 150 denier and slightly increased reductions in the more finer sizes. The new schedule of prices announced follows:

Sanconize	Skeins		
Denier	1st	2d	Cones
50	1.15	1.05	1.20
75	.95	.85	1.00
100	.80	.70	.85
125	.75	.65	.80
Lustre and Semi Dull			
75	.95	.85	1.00
100	.80	.70	.85
150	.65	.62	.65
200	.65	.62	.68
300	.55	.52	.58

None of the above prices are guaranteed.

No change was announced in the listed prices of Chardonize yarns, which, however, are still being guaranteed for sixty days.

All prices quoted, however, carry discounts on all purchases made during the calendar year, amounting to 1 per cent of the first \$100,000 and an additional one-half of one per cent on each additional \$50,000 up to a maximum rebate of 5 per cent on \$500,000 or over.

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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DIAMOND FINISH Rings laugh at the thermometer!

Start new DIAMOND FINISH Rings on the hottest, most humid "dog days." One Southern superintendent started in June and installed several thousand as he found that "they ran without any trouble even though some were started up on the worst of dog days." If you need them, install new DIAMOND FINISH Rings now. You'll reduce your traveler bills, make yarn much freer from roughness and fuzziness, and make better quality goods on better running looms!

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Let's Get to Work

There's just as much money in the country as there was three years ago.

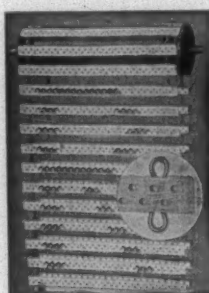
The sun will be as bright and hot in June and July as it ever was.

You will need shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, to make the mill grounds brighter, cleaner, and look more prosperous.

Let's get together, start the job within a few weeks, and have things done when summer comes. Write us, or wire us. We will send a representative—without obligation, of course.

THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO.

Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen
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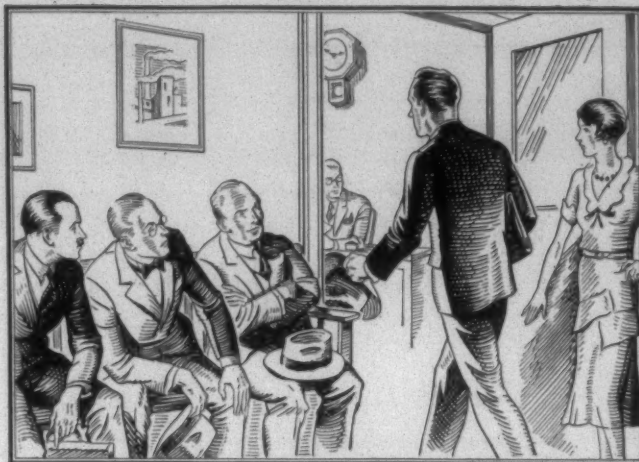
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Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the
business paper
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches *in advance* the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



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